The Outlook

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AUGUST 29, 1923

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY

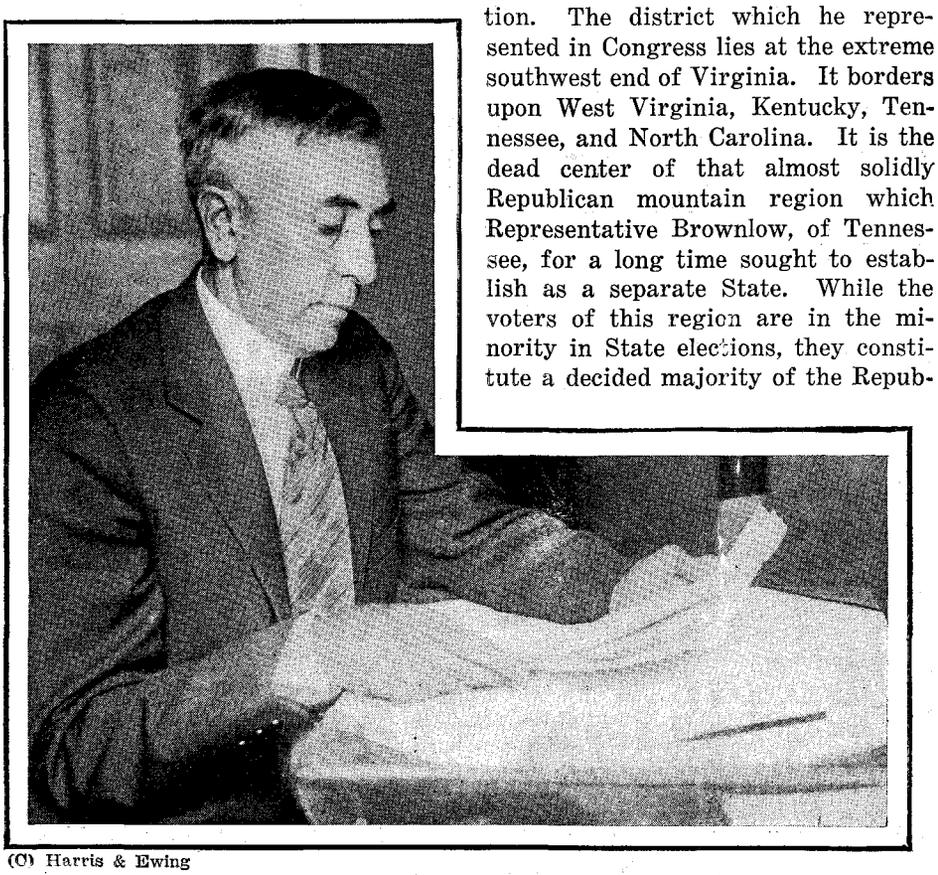
PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S appointment of Campbell Bascom Slemp as his private secretary has been interpreted as a virtual announcement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination next year.

Very likely Mr. Coolidge has made up his mind to accept, if not to seek, the nomination. It would be remarkable if he had decided to refuse it. Nevertheless it is by no means clear that in making that appointment President Coolidge had his own nomination in view. There are other political purposes that this nomination will serve besides that. It is necessary for the President to have close to him an adviser who understands political methods and knows political figures.

Mr. Slemp is a politician of unusual sagacity. As Congressman he showed exceptional ability. As chairman of a sub-committee on appropriations he demonstrated an unusual facility for grasping great financial problems and for explaining them lucidly. He is thoroughly familiar with Congressional methods both in the chamber and in the cloak-room. He will be, perhaps, the most efficient liaison officer between the White House and the Capitol that Washington has ever known.

His appointment has called forth criticism because of charges that were made against him of procuring campaign funds in exchange for political appointments. Naturally, these charges have been revived by political opponents of the President. It should be said, however, that in an investigation by the House of Representatives the charges were not proved. No one, however, denies that Mr. Slemp knows how to use political machinery to the advantage of his party. Politics is a rough game, and Mr. Slemp knows how to play it.

A Virginian of the Virginians, a "Lily White" in the Republican household of the South, Mr. Slemp had the distinction of serving as a Republican representative in an overwhelmingly Democratic State in seven successive Congresses, and his influence is potent through five States that may be regarded as doubtful in next year's election. The district which he represented in Congress lies at the extreme southwest end of Virginia. It borders upon West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. It is the dead center of that almost solidly Republican mountain region which Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee, for a long time sought to establish as a separate State. While the voters of this region are in the minority in State elections, they constitute a decided majority of the Republican party in all five States and dominate Republican State conventions. It might easily be that the appointment of Mr. Slemp means the lining up of the delegations from these five States, at least, for Mr. Coolidge in the Republican National Convention of 1924.



(C) Harris & Ewing

C. BASCOM SLEMP, PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S SECRETARY

It may mean something, too, when election time comes on. Tennessee broke the "solid South" by voting for Harding in 1920. It is expected to swing back into the Democratic column, but careful management might hold it for the Republicans. North Carolina, with its recent influx of industrial workers, has now a Republican vote that might be augmented to a majority. Kentucky's Democratic majority has dwindled through a number of years. West Virginia divides its favors fairly evenly between the two parties. It is certainly not beyond the range of the possible that Mr. Slemp, as Secretary to the President, might deliver four of the five States to the Republicans in the general election of 1924. His own State of Virginia is of course out of the question.

Mr. Slemp's value to the President, however, is by no means wholly, or perhaps even chiefly, as a gatherer of delegates, or even as a counselor and agent in politics. It is in his power greatly to lighten the burdens of the President and greatly to aid the achievements of the Administration. The country realizes as never before how much there is need of an able assistant to the President, and Mr. Slemp has an opportunity to fill with distinction a position which the country has lately learned to value.

STAMP LOVERS WHO DESERVE WELL OF THE NATION

SOME newspapers recently published as a minor item of news the fact that a convention of philatelists in Washington declined to take advantage of an opportunity to meet President Coolidge and shake his hand. We are not sure but that this news item ought to have been put on the front page under a three-column head. If all conventions, gatherings, and groups which make their way to Washington and urgently request audience with the President should fol-

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low the philatelists' example, it would make a vast saving in the health and strength of the President. Senators and Representatives could do much to relieve the President of this real drain upon his strength. It has been a Congressional privilege to escort visitors to the White House. It ought to be regarded as a Congressional duty to shield the President from the good and well-meaning folk who think that a trip to Washington is incomplete without a chance to say, "I shook hands with the President." If any Congressman could write to us and say, "I have declined to take up the President's time with passing my constituents in review," we should be very much inclined to urge his re-election on that issue alone.

UNCLE SAM; SHIP-OWNER

THE United States Shipping Board rejects the charter-sale plan of the American Steamship Owners Association for the operation of the Government merchant marine on essential trade routes, and announces that the Board will proceed with direct Government operation of the vessels. Chairman Edward R. Farley, in making the announcement, asserts that the plan proposed by the ship-owners has not only all of the bad features of the present unsatisfactory plan, but that it brings in a new set of objectionable features. The features which he points out as impossible of acceptance are: The Shipping Board would be required to deliver to the operating companies the vessels needed to maintain service on established routes for the absolute control of the operating company without Board supervision; the Board would be required to pay, not only the expenses of the operator, but all losses that might be incurred in operation; any profits that might be made would not accrue to the Government, but would be used by the operator to buy the ships from the Shipping Board; and, finally, when the operator had bought ships with the money which the ships themselves had earned, there would be no obligation on the part of the owner to continue operation on routes which the Government regards as essential.

In announcing that the Board will operate the ships direct Chairman Farley does not make public the plan of operation. He says, however, that the plan will insure efficiency and economy of operation, that it will preserve the good will reflected in the establishment of various trade routes, and that it will avoid the disaster of turning over to a few an asset paid for by the taxes of the Nation.

Senator Ransdell, President of the National Merchant Marine Association, predicts that direct operation will be disastrous and asserts that under the law the Board has no right to resort to direct operation so long as there is a possibility either of selling or chartering the ships. Conceivably, litigation may result to determine whether or not the United States Government can operate its own ships.

This much, however, appears certain. American ships will continue plying the routes which are essential for the maintenance and development of American trade. The advantages accruing to our commerce, and therefore to our citizenship generally, by shipping our products in our own bottoms will not be abandoned.

WILL COOLIDGE GET THE GOVERNMENT OUT OF THE SHIPPING BUSINESS?

SHIPPING interests are hopeful that the change of Presidents will mean a delay in the adoption of direct Government operation of the merchant marine. Further, they are frankly hopeful that Mr. Coolidge will disapprove the plan of direct operation and adopt an alternative plan "whereby the aid of private American enterprise in the development of the merchant marine can be retained until something has been done that will make possible the transfer of the Government ships to private ownership." This can hardly mean anything except that the American Steamship Owners Association and the United States Ship Operators Association entertain some hope of inducing President Coolidge to adopt, possibly with modifications, the charter plan recently disapproved by the Shipping Board.

Chairman Farley, of the Shipping Board, after his official call upon President Coolidge, indicated that the Board's new policy of direct operation will be discussed minutely with President Coolidge before it is announced. He said also that representatives of the owners and operators will be heard if they come to Washington. The association of ship-owners has already appointed a Committee for that purpose and the association of operators is expected to take the same step. Here, clearly, is an immediate problem with which President Coolidge will have to grapple.

Whatever President Coolidge's decision may be as to whether or not direct Government operation shall be undertaken at once, the shipping problem is one that will engage a portion of his attention for some time to come. Ship-owners and operators have already a definite legislative programme for the approaching session of Congress. They will not only seek new legislation in the way of a ship subsidy law, but will undertake to secure revision of a number of laws affecting shipping. A statement recently issued by the American Steamship Owners Association reveals these facts.

In the meantime, President Coolidge will probably be asked to negotiate commercial treaties with foreign nations, under the authority of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, paving the way for preferential duties on goods carried in American ships. Stricter enforcement will doubtless be asked also of the provision of the act extending the coastwise laws to the Philippines and reserving to American ships the trade of those islands with the United States.

RUM-RUNNING AND THE LAW

IF a rum-carrying vessel hovers just outside the three-mile limit, waits for its shore partners to come out to it, and then helps on the criminal transaction by passing over its cases of liquor to the small boats, it may not, after all, be safe from the law of the United States.

A decision lately rendered by Judge Woodrough in the United States District Court in Brooklyn declares, in effect, that such vessels are subject to seizure even outside the three-mile limit if they have assisted rum-smuggling by doing the things we have mentioned above. The learned Judge gives a free definition to the phrase "have been in contact with the shore," one that implies that to help the criminals who actually bring the liquor ashore by handing it over to them for that express purpose is sufficient "contact" to make the whole transaction a single, continuing conspiracy to violate the law.

The decision will, in due time be passed upon by the United States Supreme Court; if it is sustained there, it bids fair to give a blow to the illicit trade and to those who make it possible by conduct which is offensive to the dignity of this country and should be forbidden by the authorities of the countries to which the hovering rum-bearing vessels belong.

What rendered the case of the Marion L. Mosher especially provocative was that when seized and after

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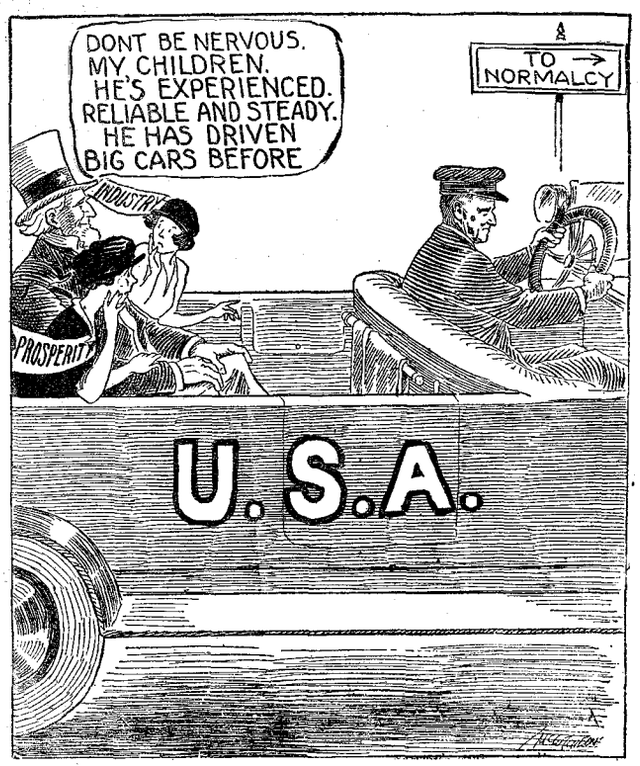
THE MIND'S CONSTRUCTION IN THE FACE

(Macbeth, Act I, Scene 4)

McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune


DONT BE NERVOUS. MY CHILDREN. HE'S EXPERIENCED. RELIABLE AND STEADY. HE HAS DRIVEN BIG CARS BEFORE
TO → NORMALCY
INDUSTRY
PROSPERITY
U.S.A.

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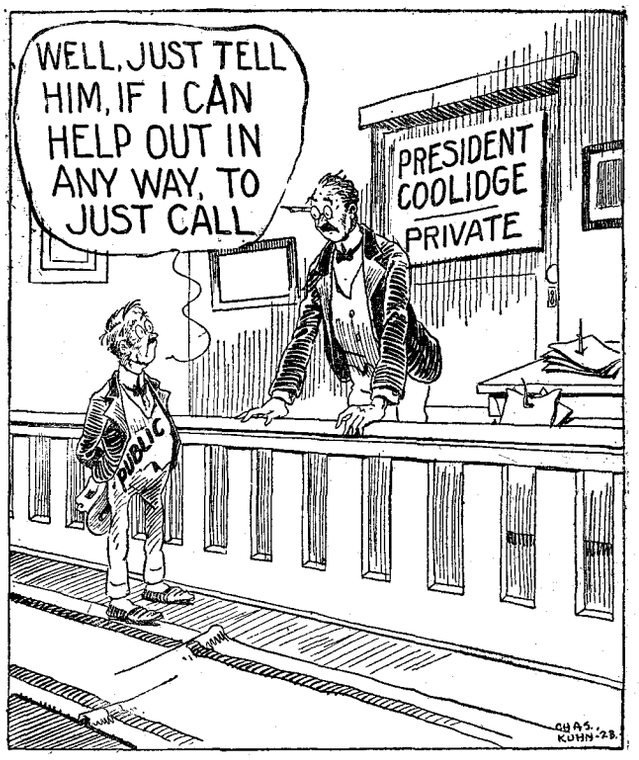
THE NEW DRIVER TAKES THE WHEEL

From G. W. Grant, Bucyrus, Ohio

Kuhn in the Indianapolis News



From Ruth Latshaw, Carlisle, Indiana

Mac in the Cape Times (South Africa)

"I'M FOREVER BLOWING BUBBLES"

Mac in the Cape Times (South Africa)

VENI, VIDI—

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giving a bond to carry her liquor away from the United States and land it at St. John, New Brunswick, she evidently discharged that liquor surreptitiously in the United States, because the cases containing it had been marked privately by the Customs officials here for identification and were later found in motor boats approaching the New Jersey shores.

A partial precedent to this decision is seen in the case of the British Columbian schooner Araunah, which was seized in 1888 by Russia in the Bering Sea, six miles from land, on the charge of killing seals illicitly. The British Government admitted in this case that, even if the Araunah was outside the three-mile territorial limit, the fact that the boats belonging to her were carrying on fishing in the proscribed waters warranted the seizure of the ship itself, the officers of which were cognizant of and party to the action of the small boats. This, to be sure, is not exactly the same case, but it does show that the commission of an illegal act may be started at a point outside the three-mile limit.

FRANCE STANDS

ACCORDING to telegraphic reports, there is no indication of the slightest deviation by France from her present policy. Contrary to those who have misunderstood her, or have misrepresented her without misunderstanding her, she has not insisted upon her "pound of flesh." She has repeatedly yielded to urgent requests that she allow the amount of demanded reparations to be reduced. Now she has made a proposal which, if accepted, would greatly relieve Germany from the burden of war costs. What France demands of Germany for herself now is about the equivalent of what she has already advanced to the devastated regions for reconstruction, and she has abandoned expectation of getting anything as reimbursement for what she will have to pay for further reconstruction. She simply asks that those countries which want Germany to be further relieved of her burden take over the remainder of the burden themselves. France is willing to forgive Germany her debts provided the debts of France to her allies are forgiven.

If the American people are anxious to see Germany let off, we see no reason why they should not let their Government know that they are willing to accept France's proposal. American taxpayers who are vociferous in their sympathy for evasive Germany can show their sympathy by themselves paying what Germany owes. They have no business to demand that the French pay it if they are not willing to pay it themselves.

We see no indication that either America or Great Britain is eager to cancel her claims entirely.

According to the French note in reply to the British Government, Germany would pay fifty billion gold marks, of which France would get twenty-six, Great Britain eleven, Belgium five (with a right to priority of payment), and Italy and Japan the remainder. France renounces all claim to any further sum from Germany except what she must pay to the United States and Great Britain. This proposal will hardly suit the other countries who have some claims, and it will not be very acceptable to those American taxpayers who are not greatly pleased with the amount of taxes they have to pay now.

To the French proposal we see no alternative that does not either transfer the load from Germany to France or else keep the load where it belongs.

In the meantime France remains in the Ruhr. It does not seem likely that she will be induced to withdraw by mere appeals that she serve the interest of other nations and lighten Germany's burden. The conclusion which Mr. Ten Eyck, on another page, says that the academic discussions at Williamstown have produced, namely, that "France is pursuing a policy that leads neither to security nor to reparations," and that "she is suspected of playing the old game," is not one that is likely to have much weight with France until some new game is proposed that will guarantee her security and reparations. That at least is the impression one gets by reading not only M. Poincaré's speeches but virtually everything that comes from France. A sense of reality would save a great deal of useless discussion.

MEXICO TO THE FRONT AGAIN

MEXICO, like the United States, has a Presidential election next year. Mexican politicians are quite as foresighted as those of this country, and about this time there is always a notable stir in Mexican politics, foreign and internal.

Even the recent assassination of Villa is believed to have a political aspect, for its perpetrators have boasted of their act in the public prints and seem to think that President Obregon is personally responsible for Villa's prosperity and that the destruction of this bad man entitles his assassins to political honor.

At all events, a new party has appeared in Mexico under the name of the National Revolutionary Union. It announces its tendencies to be progressive. Its chief claim to popularity is the old slogan of "Mexican land for Mexican workers," and a protest against too friendly relations between Mexico and the United States. In other words, the new party is a combination of the ideas of the farm bloc and anti-capitalistic agitations. Its proclamation deplores, among other things, the fact that capable Mexicans are emigrating to the United States and that those who remain are not only suffering from taxation, but that the taxes are imposed capriciously, without rhyme or reason.

At just this time, and also perhaps with the political situation in view, President Obregon has congratulated the country on the reaching of a hopeful conclusion as between the Mexican and American Commissioners. The prospect seems bright that an agreement as to American claims in Mexico may be reached by the creation of a mixed claims commission. This would not only consider oil and land claims that accrued to Americans before the revolution in Mexico, but certain unsettled claims which have come into existence since that time. The feeling in this country indicates a belief that the long-existing uncomfortable state of mind between Mexico and the United States is probably drawing near its end.

INDEPENDENCE OR IMPUDENCE?

WHEN Cuba chooses to pass a Lottery Bill extending the pernicious influence of the gambling spirit already too rife in Cuba, the United States probably may not interfere under the powers of guardianship agreed upon between Cuba and the United States when Cuba was set up as an independent Republic. But it surely was no interference on the part of General Crowder, who has been in Cuba as the official observer for the Administration, to point out that such a law is injurious. All the more is this true because the evils of gambling do not merely affect personal morals but eat themselves into the very structure of political life. There is plenty of evidence that a large portion of the corruption admitted by Cubans to exist in political life is due directly to dealings between politi-

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cians and lottery agents, big and small.

When, therefore, in passing its Lottery Bill, the Cuban Legislature tacked on to it a resolution plainly aimed at our Government, resenting its "interference in Cuban affairs" (and using those words) and showing a desire to resent contemptuously American advice—when Cuba did all this, we say, it was not an exhibition of independence but an exhibition of impudence.

There are other signs of uneasiness in Cuba and other reasons why Americans may look with distrust at Cuban politics. It is stated, for instance, that in response to our representations that the charges of corruption in high places should be dealt with, President Zayas demanded the resignations of all the members of his Cabinet, and then, with true Spanish-American subtlety, reappointed them all except four who had shown sympathy with General Crowder and the plan of political reform. So also, when the Lottery Bill passed by the two branches of the Legislature almost unanimously, and then vetoed by President Zayas, was passed over Zayas's veto by a total vote of 196 to 3, the result was not surprising, if it is true, as alleged in despatches, that President Zayas's veto of the bill was chiefly a commendation rather than disapproval thereof.

The latest news from Cuba tells of a proposed combination of railways alleged to be for private rather than for public interest. Information as to the details of this proposed union of corporations is not sufficient to permit us to form an opinion as to its merits, but it may be another storm signal.

An American who knows Cuba well declares:

> Americans in Cuba and in New York are not free from all responsibility for conditions there. The sugar boom in 1920 and in 1923 could in part at least have been prevented; it has caused untold Cuban complications; the clever have gained and flaunt their new wealth in Havana, while those who gambled and lost are bitter. To-day Havana is the most high-priced, extravagant, and frivolous capital for its size in the world. Many Americans there help to make it so. One of the symptoms of *bad* government, whether by kings or politicians, is the poverty of the common people. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that a majority of the inhabitants live in rags on dirt floors.

The great majority of American citizens, we believe, would like to see Cuba manage its own affairs as an independent Republic with intelligence and integrity. It has always been a shining mark of credit to the United States that it refrained scrupulously from absorbing Cuba politically, as almost every other nation in the world would have done. We had, however, the wisdom to retain certain powers of control over Cuba. Once we interfered with force, and interfered most rightfully and with excellent effect. American patience with regard to Cuba is long-suffering. There are, however, limits which must not be overstepped.

CANADIAN FARMERS FORM A WHEAT POOL

CANADIAN grain growers are expecting the biggest crop this year since the bumper crop of 1915. Market conditions, however, are very different from those which prevailed eight years ago. Then the whole world was in need of wheat and had the money to pay for it. To-day, with Europe demoralized and the American market largely closed by the Fordney tariff, Canadian farmers fear the effect of their huge crop being thrown suddenly upon such a restricted market.

To meet this contingency they have evolved a scheme by which the grain crop of the three prairie provinces—Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba—will be sold through a central agency, thereby reducing overhead selling costs and returning to the farmer the full net market value of his crop.

For the past twenty years there have been so-called co-operative grain companies in the Canadian Northwest, but they were merely joint-stock companies, the shareholders of which were farmers. They operated on the same basis as their privately owned competitors, and, while their inception probably cured certain evils which had previously prevailed, they have not provided a solution for the problems of wheat marketing from the standpoint of the farmer.

In 1919, under special authority granted to it during the war and still subsisting at that time, the Federal Government appointed the Canada Wheat Board, through which the entire crop of that year was sold. To this Board was given absolute control over the sale of wheat, both export and domestic. It so regulated the selling of grain as to prevent wheat reaching the market at any time in such quantities as to depress the price. This helped also to reduce in great measure the annual traffic congestion. In the end the Board was able to return to the farmer a price for his wheat which he felt was better than could have been obtained under unrestricted selling conditions.

So satisfied were the farmers as a whole with these results of state monopoly that they have been practically unanimous ever since in advocating a permanent selling organization on the same basis; but the Government of the day decided to discontinue the scheme after that one year's crop had been sold.

Last year, under pressure from members of the agricultural bloc in the House of Commons, the Federal Government passed legislation providing for the creation of a similar board, but the jurisdiction was so divided between the Federal and provincial spheres that it was eventually found to be impracticable.

This year, apparently, the farmers have concluded to do without the monopoly feature, which only Government action can provide, and have decided to organize on the basis of voluntary co-operation. The plan, as recently announced after a conference of agrarian leaders held at Regina, Saskatchewan, provides for the establishment of separate pools in each of the three prairie provinces for purchasing and handling the wheat, but with one central selling agency for all. This arrangement seems to be entirely independent of the Government, but probably some financial assistance will be provided by the respective provincial governments. The existing farmers' association in each province will be used as a nucleus, and the promoters expect that the seriousness of the situation will bring a majority of the farmers into line. Aaron Sapiro, the leader of co-operative marketing in the United States, has been asked to assist in the work of organization.

MISS WILLS ARRIVES

IN the strenuous competition of modern sport it is only the exceptional athlete who can keep head and shoulders above the field for a period of years. Golf has known few repeating champions either on the amateur or the professional side of the fence. Tennis champions, however, have been more successful in keeping their crowns upon their heads than their brothers and sisters of the putting green.

For some time no one abroad has come within striking distance of Mlle. Lenglen when she is on her game. On this side of the water Mrs. Mallory

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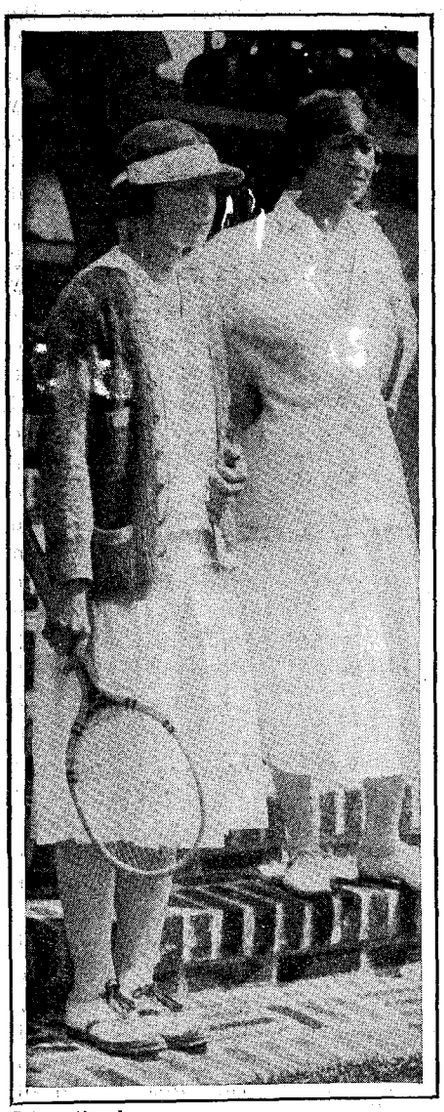
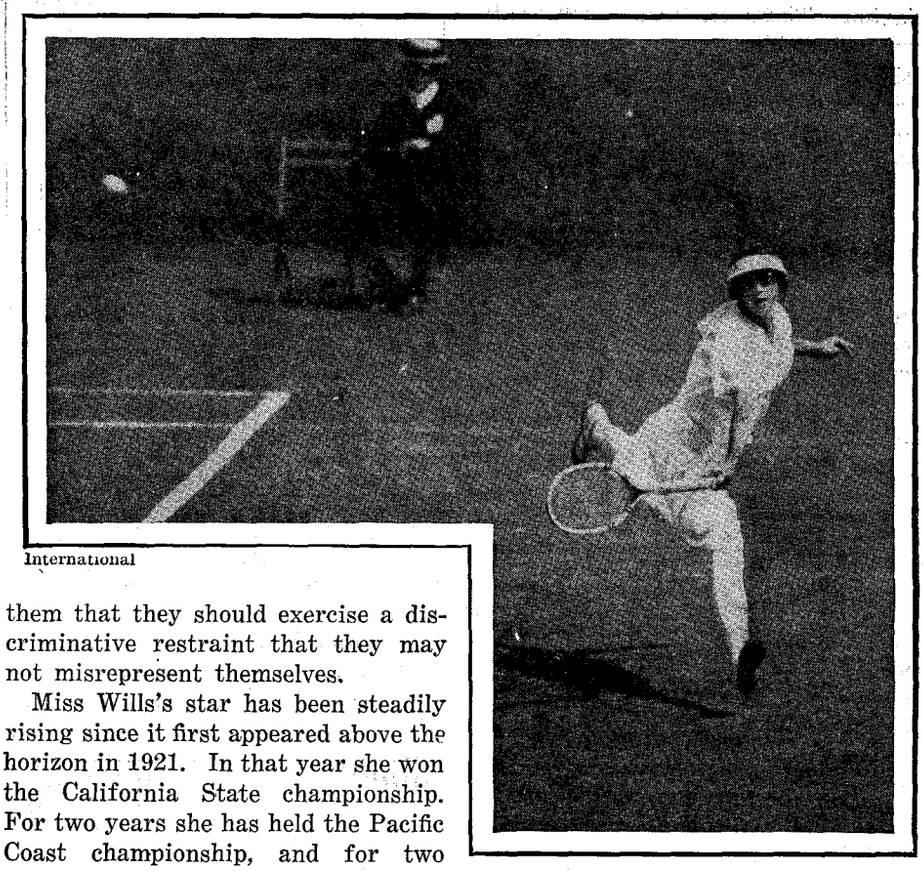
has exercised a similar dominance. Since 1915 she has held the American woman's tennis championship seven times. Now she has lost it to the racket of a seventeen-year-old girl from California, Miss Helen Wills.

In the final match some of Mrs. Mallory's partisans felt that the applause from the spectators was unsportsmanlike. There were no pop bottles thrown at Mrs. Mallory's head, in accordance with the custom honored by the practice of certain elements in the bleachers at baseball games, but there was applause after some of her errors. It is not at all conclusive that such applause is expression of pleasure at the loss of the point. It may be the expression of admiration at the skill of both players in the exchange of shots which the error terminated. Tennis is almost unique among sports in its demand upon the spectators, for it requires of them that they should exercise a discriminative restraint that they may not misrepresent themselves.



International

MISS HELEN WILLS, OF CALIFORNIA, NATIONAL WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPION (LEFT), AND MRS. MOLLA MALLORY, FORMER CHAMPION



International

MISS HELEN WILLS DELIVERING A BACK-HAND STROKE

Miss Wills's star has been steadily rising since it first appeared above the horizon in 1921. In that year she won the California State championship. For two years she has held the Pacific Coast championship, and for two years she has been the girl champion of the Nation. In defeating Mrs. Mallory by a score of 6–2, 6–1, she won the title in a decisive manner which surprised even those who believed and hoped that her day of victory was at hand. In steadiness, power, and pace Miss Wills showed herself to be a master of the situation. In the course of the tournament she defeated some of the best women players of Great Britain. It may not be too much to expect that before long she will be destined to break the hold of Mlle. Lenglen upon the championship of the world. The expectation that she will reach the height is based upon her temperament as well as upon her physical prowess.

TOO CHEAP GAS AND THE TRUST-BUSTING AUTO

Is the automobile about to undertake the rôle of "trust buster"?

Recent pronouncements of the National Motorists Association, made up of 312 affiliated automobile clubs in all parts of the United States, suggest the question.

Paradoxical though it seems, the association of motorists is both suspicious and resentful of recent gasoline price cuts. Cheap gasoline, it is thought, indicates an effort on the part of some interests not named to force competitors to the wall, and thereafter to fix prices higher than they have ever been before. The Association speaks plainly. The Government, it says, should permit no one to undersell a product of such natural public value for the purpose of ruining competition.

The Government is specifically blamed for permitting private interests to exploit the public oil fields. The Association serves notice that it is going to insist on the passage of a number of laws and the enforcement of some stringent regulations. It desires General Government protection for the public in the oil industry. It desires that State and Federal Governments institute proceedings immediately wherever price manipulation has resulted in the violation of any law now on the statute-books. It desires that the Federal Government co-operate in reaching oil fields that are not now tapped and that control of these reserves be maintained by the Government as a guaranty against unjust price fixing. It desires that the Federal Government, through the Bureau of Mines, control all basic patents for the production of gasoline, and that it prevent monopoly by any one group.

These are the main points of a programme that the organized automobile owners will bring before Congress and the executive departments in Wash-

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ington. There are about twelve million automobile owners in the United States. They will constitute probably the most numerous, and possibly one of the most powerful, groups that ever asked for legislation at the hands of Congress. Presumably the owners will have, at least in a measure, the support of automobile manufacturers.

There have been few armies better equipped for a "trust-busting" crusade than that of the American automobile owners.

TWO WEEKS OR BUST

ALL the world may be divided into two classes: those who get vacations with pay and those who do not.

What are known as white-collar jobs carry vacations with them, but the job that is done by the ordinary, plain, insignificant factory worker carries no vacation at all, for there is no such thing as "vacation without pay." The common workman had rather stay on the job than be forced to idleness for a week without pay. The worry of making ends meet without regular weekly wages nullifies any good which vacation otherwise brings. Under such circumstances, even a trolley ride can hardly be taken joyously. Wage-earners are laid off often enough as it is without pay. Sometimes absence from work is due to the shutting down of the shop or factory in which the wage-earner is employed. Sometimes it is due to the wage-earner's illness. Whatever the cause, it is not vacation. It is simply unemployment. Ordinarily these periods of lack of work have an effect opposite to that which a vacation has. They bring, not relief to mind and body, but new anxiety, new strain. The only vacation that is vacation is vacation with pay. Those that have vacation belong in one class, and those who do not have it belong in another. In America at least the vacation marks a class distinction.

The difference in treatment between the man who works in an office and the man who works in a shop is not due, as one might suppose, to any perceptible difference in the physical structure of the two. It is due perhaps in part to a slight difference in the nature of the duties involved, but mainly to the tyranny of custom. An office worker is supposed to work overtime when called upon to do so without extra pay, while a man in a shop drops his tools when the whistle blows and the power is shut off. The office worker, moreover, sticks to his job longer than the factory worker. The man who keeps at his work year in and year out naturally is more likely to get a vacation with pay than the man who changes his employment frequently; but the large labor turnover among wage-earners as compared with office workers is perhaps not so much a cause of the lack of vacation as the effect of that treatment of labor which deprives the wage-earners of vacation.

In fact, little attention has been given to the effect upon labor conditions of the whole wages system with its lack of vacations, its lack of sick leave with pay, its lack of continuous employment.

Enlightened manufacturers, however, are realizing that vacations are as necessary for a man who works with tools as for a man who works at a desk. Though brain workers and executives generally keep at their work much longer hours than manual laborers do, the brain workers can vary and choose their work, while the manual laborers do the same thing hour after hour with no choice. There is need of vacation for both kinds of workers, and this is becoming a recognized fact in America as well as elsewhere. Mr. J. D. Hackett, an industrial counselor in New York City, has brought to our attention certain facts which we believe will be interesting to all enlightened employers. The Carter's Ink Company, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been providing vacation with pay for wage employees for the past thirty years. Other concerns have been doing the same thing. In certain instances vacation with pay is a result of a method of manufacture. Some plants close down for a brief period each year because business is slack, supplies are seasonal, or the time has come for the annual clean-up. It was formerly not the custom to pay factory workers during this shut-down period; but it was found that much of the force had melted away when the factory opened. In this type of factory, therefore, the custom grew of providing vacation with pay, with the result that there are now perhaps a hundred factories in the United States in which every employee gets a vacation and each one gets paid.

Now the idea of vacation with pay is spreading to the continuously operated plants. It is only very recently that Swift & Co., of Chicago, the Norton Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced that their workers were granted the privilege of vacation with pay under certain circumstances. It is of course customary and quite necessary to determine the extent of a vacation by the length of service. In firms like Swift & Co. a provision that a year's work is necessary to entitle one to a week's vacation excludes possibly thirty to forty per cent of the workers, for these have worked only a brief period; but in such plants as that of the Standard Oil Company, where employees are steady, such a provision makes a vacation possible for nearly every one. There is nothing like uniformity of practice—some plants provide for women workers only; some make a distinction between the skilled and the unskilled; some make the vacation contingent on workmanship, output, skill, attendance, punctuality.

The idea is spreading. Congress in 1916 granted a thirty-day vacation with pay to all classes of workers who serve twelve consecutive months. In 1918 a popular vote in half the towns of Massachusetts provided a fortnight's pay and vacation for laborers employed by those municipalities. In 1919 the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union of Chicago signed an agreement with employers stipulating for two weeks' vacation with pay. In the same year the United States Bureau of Labor found that 18,000 employees were benefiting in this way. In a pamphlet just issued by the Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania, prepared by Miss Grace Pugh, it is noted that out of 163 manufacturers no less than 49 are granting vacation with pay to all workers.

In this America is behind Europe. For example, in England in 1920 eighty-eight collective agreements

VISCOUNT KANEKO

who has served as the head of two important departments of the Japanese Government, offers to the public through The Outlook his solution of the problems of the Japanese in America. It will appear in an early issue.

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provided vacation with pay for about 2,000,000 workers.

What Mr. Moore says in his article in this issue, entitled "Two Weeks or Bust," applies to the wage-earners and employers of wage-earners as truly as to office workers and their employers. This is the time of year when the need of vacations for those who have not had them and the benefit of vacations to those who have are equally apparent. This is therefore a very good time for executives to plan for their vacation policy for the coming twelve months. We commend Mr. Moore's article and Mr. Hackett's statements of fact to those executives who wish to be considered enterprising and progressive.

SCIENCE VERSUS IGNORANCE

IN commenting upon a recent outbreak of smallpox in Gloucester and near-by towns in England, the London "Times" puts the case in a single sentence when it says that the proper preventive against the scourge is "the creation of a healthy and conscientious public opinion in favor of vaccination." The two things which make local epidemics of this infectious disease possible are: First, popular indifference, largely growing out of the fact that the danger from smallpox has by vaccination been reduced enormously from what it was a half-century ago; and, secondly, a kind of virulent ignorance the victims of which are unable to recognize scientific facts as such or to reason logically against prejudice.

Men are yet living who can remember when in our large American cities one could hardly walk a block without passing persons whose faces were seared with the marks of smallpox. It is said that in some places it was easier to count those who were not marked in this way than those who were. To-day the prevalence of the disease in this country is slight. While the States have not generally passed compulsory vaccination acts (although such acts have been upheld as legal), yet they have pretty generally allowed towns and cities and villages to forbid the entrance into schools of all children who have not been vaccinated. Thus for the most part our American children are vaccinated, and, although subsequent revaccination is desirable, and is not nearly as prevalent as might be wished, the good accomplished by childhood vaccination has been enormous.

It is still quite possible, however, for the disease to be brought here from some country where proper precautionary measures have not been taken; and, as it develops only after quite a number of days from infection, infected persons may be allowed entrance into a community, and if the people have been careless or negligent in the matter of general vaccination an epidemic may follow. It is known, for instance, that a smallpox epidemic in Montreal in 1885 in which over three thousand persons died was due to the single case of a railway employee who brought the disease from a distance.

In England the hostility against vaccination has always been stronger than it has been in this country, and, although there are laws requiring the primary vaccination of children, revaccination is left entirely optional, and the enforcement of law has not been at all thorough.

A striking fact as to the recent epidemic in Gloucester, England, one which opponents of vaccination should consider with care, is that out of 350 persons admitted to the hospital for smallpox not a single one was properly and fully protected by vaccination, while 319 of the total had never been vaccinated at all. Another illustration of the efficacy of vaccination is seen in the recorded fact that during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1 the men in the German army had nearly all been vaccinated in childhood and all had been vaccinated on entering the service; in the French army, on the other hand, the men for the most part had either not been vaccinated at all or had been vaccinated in childhood and not revaccinated. The total mortality in the German army from smallpox was 450; in the French army it was 23,400. In the same way when the American army was in the neighborhood of Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, an epidemic of smallpox was raging in that vicinity. It is described as one of the most terrific epidemics of modern times. The prevalence of this particular epidemic was undoubtedly due to the fact that the revolutionary conditions of the islands had practically put a stop to vaccination. What is more important, however, is that the vaccinated American troops sent into this hotbed of smallpox were practically immune, and that the efforts of the American army doctors first checked and finally suppressed the epidemic. On the other hand, the statistics show that in England the vaccination of infants has fallen off from about 71 per cent of the births in 1907 to 38 per cent of the births in 1921, while revaccination is actually rare.

An American physician whose medical experience has extended over sixty years, Dr. W. W. Keen, happened to be in England when this recent epidemic occurred. Dr. Keen recalled the fact that the deaths in Manila and its close vicinity dropped from about 6,000 a year to nothing within two years because of the efficient work in vaccination by the American head of the Health Department, Dr. Herser, and that quite recent outbreaks of the disease on a large scale in the Philippines were clearly due to neglect of vaccination. In accord with the universal opinion of scientific medical men, Dr. Keen ridicules the idea that vaccination is "pouring filth into the blood," or that it is accompanied by any greater danger of injury to the patient than exists in the use of anæsthetics or of the diphtheria serum. In any of these treatments carelessness or ignorance may in a few rare cases bring about unfortunate results, but all three of these ways of dealing with disease and threatened disease are among the finest developments of science, and the resistance to them is either the product of thoughtless prejudice or of ignorance too dense to yield to facts, figures, and reason.

Individual liberty does not include the right to destroy the life of others by refusing to accept scientific truth.

BRITISH ADVICE FOR ELLIS ISLAND

THERE must have been many Americans who were a bit puzzled when they picked up their morning papers and found that the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, had made public a report upon conditions at Ellis Island, the immigration station in the harbor of New York. Those who only read the headlines of this report probably asked themselves how the British would like it if Ambassador Harvey should give to the newspapers a long criticism of some British governmental institution.

Those who read beyond the headlines of Ambassador Geddes's report undoubtedly found that their first impressions were considerably modified by the tone and character of his findings. Even the New York "Ameri-

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can," which counts that day lost on which it has no opportunity to twist the British lion's tail, took the report in very good part. If the "American" can swallow Ambassador Geddes's remarks, certainly the rest of us ought to be able to accept them without undue complaint. Ambassador Geddes's report contains certain specific recommendations for the repair and alteration of the buildings at Ellis Island. He recommends certain changes in regard to ventilation and sanitation—points in which as a medical man he is especially equipped to speak with authority. He also suggests new methods of handling appeals and caring for deportees. By far the most important recommendation which he makes, and one which would do more to solve the problem of handling immigrants to America than any other, is the advice to "arrange, if possible, for all immigrants to be finally approved or disapproved in their home lands."

This is no new doctrine to Outlook readers. Some fifteen years ago The Outlook said: "Governmental inspection ought to be carried on on the other side of the ocean both for the sake of the immigrant and for the sake of the United States, which cannot adequately determine the eligibility of immigrants after they are concentrated in a great mass at practically one point on the Atlantic coast. . . . The measure most urgently needed for the improvement of our immigration law is one which will transfer to the other side of the Atlantic the principal scrutiny of those who are seeking to become Americans."

If this was true a decade and a half ago, it is trebly true to-day, when the Quota Law concentrates the immigration rush in a way which is little less than barbarous. Among other suggestions of the Ambassador is one that United States consuls be authorized to refuse visas to the passports of those obviously forbidden by law to enter the United States. At the present time a consul notes on a passport reasons which lead him to believe that the emigrant may be an undesirable citizen. This is a step in the right direction, but only a step. Full authority should be given consuls to refuse visas to passports. One of the reasons why this has not been done in the past is that some foreign governments have been unwilling to give to American officials the right of examining their citizens on their home soil. Perhaps Ambassador Geddes's suggestion may help them to see that such jealousy of foreign authority is more hurtful to their own citizens than to the United States.

Paul Thompson

AMBASSADOR GEDDES

A mild form of such exterritorial examinations is now being conducted by our immigration service on foreign soil. A traveler from Canada to the United States, who comes through Sherbrooke in the Province of Quebec, will find that he is questioned there instead of on the border. Many would-be immigrants are turned back in this Canadian city instead of having to make the journey to the international line before being able to secure a final opinion on their eligibility to enter the United States. If Canada can permit such inspection without any loss to her dignity, other nations can, with profit, follow the example of our northern neighbor.

HENRY FORD AND INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

AN Outlook reader in Iowa who is "not a Socialist" and feels "that Mr. Ford or any one else has a right to do what he pleases with his money" asked of us Mr. Ford's views and practice concerning profit sharing. We therefore asked Mr. Stidger, who is a friend of Mr. Ford and who has already interviewed him for The Outlook, to get an authoritative reply from Mr. Ford himself. And we asked Mr. Stidger, in putting our reader's question to Mr. Ford, to get not merely Mr. Ford's idea concerning the distribution of the net profits of industry between laborers, the management, and the investors, but also his idea on the proper method of applying the principle of democracy to industry.

So far as we know, The Outlook was the first to use the phrase "industrial democracy." Believing in democracy as we do, not as a form of government, or a system of lawmaking, or a shibboleth, but as a spirit to control all human relations, we believe that democracy must be expressed, not only in politics, but also in religion, education, and industry.

So we wrote to Mr. Stidger these questions: "Politically, democracy is in force in this country; can it be put in force industrially? If so, how? Is there any best method? Or are there other methods which Mr. Ford would approve? Or should we confine democracy to government, and leave industry more or less autocratic? This is something more than a mere question of high wages."

We are glad to print Mr. Stidger's interview which he secured as a result of our inquiry. Mr. Ford has talked through Mr. Stidger to our readers frankly, and we think in such a way that any one who is unprejudiced may get his point of view.

It is evident that Mr. Ford is not yet ready to sanction in his own factory any system which is obviously democratic in form. He frankly states that "the average employee in the average industry is not ready for participation in the management," and that "an industry, at this stage of our development, must be more or less of a friendly autocracy." And yet we believe that Mr. Ford is not very far from accepting the principle of industrial democracy. No man who counts his employees as partners, as Mr. Ford does, is himself in spirit an autocrat. And Mr. Ford seems to realize that his ideas of autocracy are not altogether orthodox from the autocratic point of view, for the kind of leadership that he insists on calling autocratic is one which he recognizes as necessary even in a democracy; and he adds, what we believe is as true in industry as it is in political government, "Real democracy gives leadership its greatest opportunity."

The man who thinks of his business as his property, much as Louis XIV or Kaiser Wilhelm II thought of his throne, may find some comfort in certain phrases which Mr. Ford uses, but not much comfort in the spirit that evidently animates him as one of the most remarkable industrial leaders in this or any other time.

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WORLD TURMOIL AS SEEN FROM ACADEMIC SHADES

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

BY ANDREW TEN EYCK

A FEW weeks ago, in his London home, Lord Birkenhead asked me at breakfast to tell him what kind of affair the Institute of Politics was. He had just promised to make his first speech in America, and he was eager to know what sort of people he was going to face. I told him that he would face the most discriminating audience he would have anywhere in America. This statement, made on July 6, at Lord Birkenhead's breakfast table, still holds good.

A sense of taking the facts of a world existence as they are is the distinguishing and dominating characteristic of the Williamstown Institute of Politics as those on the scene know it to-day. No other Bryce has ever appeared on its lecture platform or in its forum for opinions; but is this institution different in that respect from the world at large? It is said that but one genius is to be found among six millions. The Institute of Politics is searching for that kind of man to lead world political thought just as eagerly as he is sought after by everybody.

Lionel Curtis a year ago came from England. He was a veritable reservoir of information and a dynamic personality, most experienced of Englishmen on problems of self-government, likewise a member of the "Round Table" group in England, who look for the super-commonwealth of nations on the pattern of the Governments of the United States and of the British Empire, to afford the ultimate solution for nationalistic wars and rivalries. Along with Curtis last year came Philip Kerr, who this year is in the ranks leading a group in open conference just as adroitly as when, in the post of Mr. Lloyd George's secretary, he sparred with the insistent correspondents, explaining away his chief's political inconsistencies. He leans to the view that moral ideas finally dominate in world affairs. Mr. Kerr has much to explain in developing his thesis because of the somewhat tortuous history of his country, but he has been unyielding and answers all objections with a plausibility that makes one feel he has a terrible conviction at stake in yielding an inch.

Sir Edward Grigg, another of Lloyd George's secretaries, formerly a newspaper man, now a politician, has been the British lecturer in this session. This is the type of Englishman we have been hearing at the Institute of Politics. Too much Lloyd Georgean, some say. The only outward manifestation of this is his manner of shunting off criticism into another channel by a humorous remark. But essentially Grigg is an able spokesman and considerably experienced in political affairs. His exposition of the British view-point on Europe's present *impasse*, following the Curzon note, was quite a personal achievement. It served to clarify the atmosphere caused by the wrangling of Count Harry Kessler and Canon Ernest Dimnet over the responsibility for the war. This contribution was characteristically English. Lord Birkenhead, who was the youngest and most picturesque of English Lord Chancellors, appeared at the final session of the Institute of Politics. It was the occasion of his first speech in America. He was unique, brusque, and cynical.

From France have come in succession during the three years of the Institute Viallate, an economist; Recouly, a popular journalist; and, finally, Canon Dimnet, a clerical, literary, lovable, and spiritual. Unused to the artifices of debate, Canon Dimnet had barely begun before he started what promised to be an impossible situation. The Institute of Politics writhed under the futile discussion of war psychology that went on for days. But a sense of fairness and a final bursting out of all conventions in which he put forth the dictum that America must forgive her debts and grant a loan to Germany won for him an ovation which was entirely personal. It is fair to say that Dimnet neither won nor lost adherents for the cause he represented. On the occasion of his final appearance his frankest opponent, Count Kessler, was quick to jump to his feet, applauding with almost boyish exuberance. It was dramatic, but it seemed to presage the healing of the breach between France and Germany, and the optimism so characteristic of an American audience was expressed in prolonged applause.

The greatest force on the lecture platform has been Kessler. Cold, logical, thorough, oblivious of the approval or disapproval of his audiences, which have been consistently large, and steering to his objective with the precision of a skillful pilot, he has had the hardest task and won the greatest victories. He said to me after speaking before a crowded house on the occasion of his first lecture: "I do not know whether they have come out of curiosity to see the 'Hun' or to hear the case; next time will tell." The next time saw no diminution in the number of those who came to hear him. There were few who felt bitterness over what he said. But the sum total of the impression Kessler made is, in my judgment, that the war psychology is gone, and that there is a real German case, attribute German default to what you will—inefficiency or dishonesty.

The big fact about the Institute of Politics is the sense of reality in its discussions and the way in which the press of the country has been handling the news of the Institute. War responsibility was a hopeless subject. Kessler frankly admitted Germany put it in the power of Austria to light the fire, but as to the background and underlying causes of the war he said that imperialism with all that it connotes was responsible. Grigg answered he did not care about that; Germany appealed to the sword, and she got the peace of the sword. Dimnet held that Germany was solely responsible. This line of talk excited people and did no good. The situation was saved by Grigg and Kessler bringing the debate to the state of the world as it exists to-day. When that was accomplished, people here breathed a sigh of relief; for there is a general consensus of opinion that arguments about war responsibility are interesting but do not lead to relief from the present situation.

I was asked in New York more often than any other question this one: "Is the Institute of Politics pro-German or pro-French?" My answer then and my answer now is that it is both and yet neither. The German who came here was expected to talk as a German and put up the best case he could for his country. Likewise with the Frenchman, the Englishman, and the Argentine. The lecture platform is a forum for the personal views of the man who speaks. If he talks in a spirit of prejudice and partisanship, he but reveals himself. He is not talking to kindergarten children. The Institute members, most of whom are trained in the analysis of thought, cannot easily be hoodwinked. I think it is a fair observation to make that every speaker has displayed a penchant for his own country's particular interest. And the sum total has, in my judgment, been wholesome. The condition of having our own prejudices is dependent on permitting the

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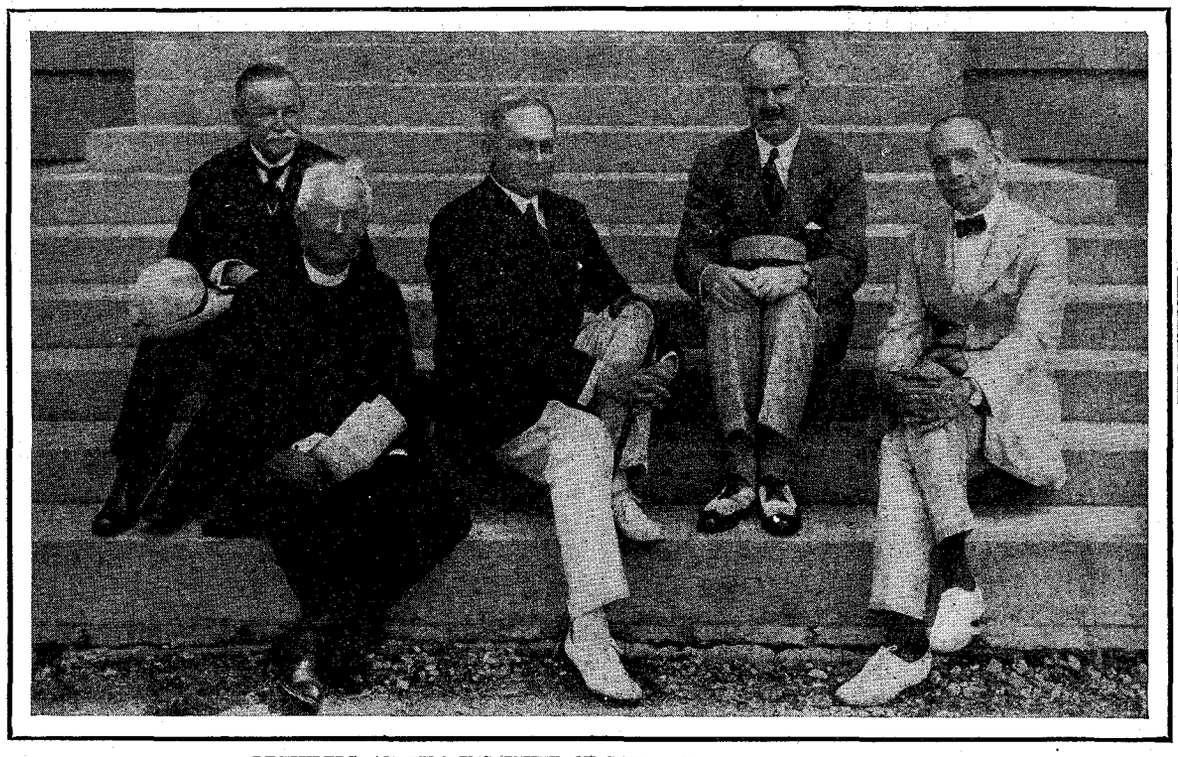

LECTURERS AT THE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE

Left to right—Dr. Estanislao S. Zaballos, of Buenos Aires, former Argentinian Minister of Foreign Affairs; Canon Ernest Dimnet, of Paris, distinguished French author and publicist; Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Chairman of the Institute of Politics and President of Williams College; Sir Edward Grigg, of London, former political secretary to Lloyd George; Count Harry Kessler, of Berlin, former German Minister to Poland

other fellow to have his. It is far safer to proceed in international affairs with a frank understanding of the view-points of the other nation than to remain in ignorance of them.

But what is true of the lecture platform here is not at all true of the Round Table dissecting-rooms, for such they are, for every problem brought to the conference. Nothing goes unchallenged there. The groups are small enough to enable any possible question to be raised.

In general the British lecturers have presented the views that more nearly express the average attitude of Americans. Lionel Curtis said to me in London a few weeks ago that England could let no nation have the hegemony, either military or economic, on the Continent of Europe, and that finally England and America would have to be the constables of the world. Lord Birkenhead was equally frank: "The French policy is ruinous to France and the rest of the world. We have got to get together." There has been a recrudescence of British antipathies here, but also a quiet realization of the fact that England and America have great common interests and must work in co-operation. On the present deadlock in Europe opinions differ. The important point which most people have got out of the lectures and discussions is that it is a question of pride between Germany and France. France cannot withdraw without suffering serious loss of prestige, and, for the same reason, Germany does not want to give up passive resistance. General Henry T. Allen appeared on the scene one day with a plan which he referred to, but did not disclose. It was discovered that he had a plan for the creation of a new state in the Rhineland. But the situation as summed up by Sir Edward Grigg is that there is simply a deadlock and events must break it.

I think if I were asked to sketch the points as to what this Institute of Politics has accomplished by formal and informal discussions and through the unnumbered talks that go on in groups here and there on the campus of Williams College, I should state them as follows:

1. The terrible reality of world affairs.

2. Watch Russia. The germs of a great commonwealth are in the making. Local government is strong. Things in general are not as bad as they seem.

3. France is pursuing a policy that leads neither to security nor to reparations. She is suspected of playing the old game, and there is some evidence to justify the view.

4. German industrialists are still in the saddle. There is not, and never has been, a really strong German Government. A real leader is needed. The Government has been inefficient rather than dishonest.

5. England is rapidly withdrawing from Europe.

6. The League of Nations has been discussed seriously and rather academically by a small group, but not broadly or vitally. The group here seems to think that the framework of 1919 needs no change—a fact which not even Lord Robert Cecil, the League's chief adherent, maintains.

7. There is little interest in Pan-American affairs.

The impressions which people have carried away cannot be estimated. A group like this one, composed of people who either through vocation or avocation have foreign affairs on their minds, is bound to plant the seeds of a better world understanding.

Dr. Garfield, originator of the idea, is now at the consummation of his project, with the close of the third annual session. He has said that financial provision for carrying on the work of the Institute is forthcoming. The sole condition for its continuance depends on his decision and that of his advisers as to whether it is serving a worth-while purpose. He said the other night that he is going to the seashore, and would there reach his conclusion. My recommendation to him is to carry on, because he has been responsible for getting more men than ever before gathered together and for a longer time to talk over and discuss foreign affairs. To say that the character of this group could not be improved would be to overlook the obvious. In the final analysis, however, the larger group which the press of the country has reached through the printed word is what counts. This would fully justify Dr. Garfield and his advisers in making the Institute of Politics a permanent institution.

Williamstown, Massachusetts, August 19, 1923.

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NAVAL LIMITATION BECOMES EFFECTIVE

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY HENRY L. SWEINHART

ONE can almost imagine the bloody-mawed god of war, eager for more millions of humans to devour, skulking somewhere in the background of the diplomatic room of the American State Department when, at noontime on the 17th day of August, the representatives of the five great naval Powers gathered to exchange in brief and simple ceremony the documents which put into effect the treaty which had been concluded on February 6, 1922, and later approved by the various signatory Governments. Only a few minutes were consumed in the exchange of ratifications of this and of the Four-Power Pacific Treaty. In the presence of a small group of State Department officials and Washington newspaper correspondents the signing took place. Secretary Hughes then announced that certified copies of the *procès-verbaux*—the final documents in perfecting a treaty between nations—would be furnished to the representatives of the other Governments as soon as they could be prepared. Thus two years and six days after the invitation went forth calling the Conference on Limitation of Armaments to assemble in Washington on November 11, 1921, its two main achievements became operative.

Thus a great forward step toward world peace, which history doubtless will record as the greatest accomplishment of this Administration and link with the name of President Harding, who called the Conference, was taken on the long road of civilization. Certain people and organizations think they can end war without making a proper beginning. They are not satisfied with one step at a time; they would reach the end of the road without traveling it. But that was not the Harding method, not the Hughes method: it is not the method of sensible or practical men anywhere. The Five-Power Treaty for the limitation of the world's leading navies to a fixed ratio, with the hope of further reduction in the future, was the work of rational men who make possible world progress, not of visionaries whose impossible schemes lead to negation of action and delay real progress.

The effectuation of the Four-Power Treaty, with the simultaneous and automatic termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, removes all danger, at least for years to come, of conflict in the Pacific, which, in the opinion of many students of international affairs, probably would have been destined to be the scene, or, at any rate, the starting-point, of future struggle between Great Powers. Japan, which before the World War and the Armament Conference had been looked on as a probable foe of the United States, as an enemy to be feared and frightened, to-day is in harmony and accord and on terms of growing friendship with this country and its people.

The Washington Conference did not attempt to accomplish impractical results; and on this account, in spite of certain delays, no doubt was ever entertained by responsible officials that final ratification would be secured. Even in France, which was the last to approve the naval and Pacific treaties, owing to necessary consideration of many other questions of vital and pressing importance to the welfare of the nation, there was complete confidence that the will of the real leaders and of the majority of the French people would prevail and that delays were only temporary. Even before the Washington Conference France had no intention of increasing, at least for some years to come, probably as long as the term of the Naval Treaty, the strength of her capital ships; on account of the extent of her colonial possessions it was necessary that she consider carefully certain phases of her naval power. But her final intention regarding the main purposes

P. & A. Photos

NAVY TROPHIES FROM SHIPS TO BE SCRAPPED

Here are arrayed some of the trophies turned in by the ships of the U. S. Navy going out of commission as a result of the Arms Conference, in charge of Chief Boatswain's Mate John Smith, who stands with the shovel used by President Roosevelt en route from Porto Rico to Maryland on board the U. S. S. Louisiana, November 24, 1906, and the shovel used by Secretary of War Taft on board the U. S. S. Louisiana en route from Cuba to Virginia, October 14, 1906

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of the Naval Treaty was never in doubt.

The United States, Great Britain, and Japan immediately will proceed to place their capital-ship strength on the 5–5–3 ratio provided for in the treaty; France and Italy, to place theirs on the 1.75 ratio. Orders to that effect already have been issued by the Governments concerned, thus expressing their faith in the law of peace.

Washington, D. C., August 17, 1923.

MISSISSIPPI'S FIGHT IS WON

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY FREDERICK W. JONES

"MISSISSIPPI'S great fight for honor and prosperity," which The Outlook described in its early phases a year ago last spring, has been won. But that the victory should come so soon is a great surprise to even the most hopeful of her citizens. Stokes V. Robertson, the Revenue Agent whose suits for many millions of dollars of damages drove all the great fire insurance companies out of the State, was generally regarded as too strongly intrenched to be defeated in the first appeal to the electorate after his "raid." It speaks high praise for the intelligence of Mississippi voters that W. J. Miller, the present State Auditor, but in comparison with Robertson scarcely known to the public, should have been able to defeat this "stormy petrel" of State politics in the Democratic primary of August 8. The margin, to be sure, was narrow—about 8,000 votes—but, everything considered, it is little short of amazing that there should be any margin of safety at all. The plea that the "trusts and combines" are preying upon the farmer had never before failed to win an election.

It is almost safe to say that the State has exorcised the spirit of Vardamanism. Ex-Governor Bilbo's place in the second primary makes qualification necessary, but he was in the first so far behind his opponent, Henry L. Whitfield, ex-President of the State Woman's College and a man of exceptionally high character, that the chances of his re-election to the high office he once occupied seem slight. But, whatever the result of the second primary on August 29, the victory of Insurance Commissioner T. M. Henry in his race for retention in office and a vote of public confidence means that the State has issued an invitation to capital to enter and be assured of fair treatment.

The improvement in the politics of the State is due in large measure to the votes of women. When they cast their first ballots a year ago, they defeated Vardaman and elected Stephens for the United States Senate, a herculean labor impossible without them.

It is significant of the new day that Governor Russell's support of any candidates since the time of the Birkhead case has been a heavier burden than they could bear, even though they started out with the strength of Vardaman and Robertson. Russell broke with Bilbo and advocated the election of Lester C. Franklin. Franklin finished fourth in a race of five.

A little study of the relation of women voters to the surprising advancement in the political well-being of Mississippi cannot help being of interest to the Nation.

A few years ago the demagogue could do as he pleased with the State. A majority of the voters lived either in the open country or in small communities enjoying the least cultural advantages to be found in the commonwealth. No State paper has a wide circulation among them. Their political convictions were in large measure created by the county weekly, which lived by the advertising supplied by the Board of Supervisers. A candidate in quest of their votes found his task vastly lightened whenever he attacked "the trusts, combines, and foreign capital," maintaining that they were escaping the burden of taxation that the poor farmers were forced to carry.

An analysis of the vote in the Vardaman-Stephens primary and in this more recent one shows that the State would to-day still be under the spell of the demagogue playing the same old note on the "G string" if it were not for the women.

Vastly more women of the cities and large towns than of the open country and villages have registered. The reason is several-fold: To vote a citizen must pay his taxes, which means at least a poll tax of $2. Now cash is not abundant on the hill and "piney-woods" farms. To part with $2 in "cash-money" along toward the spring of the year—all taxes must be paid by February 1—means for the farmer and his women folk, particularly his women folk, a greater sacrifice than they are willing to make unless they are thoroughly convinced of the necessity of it. The truth is, they have never been "sold" woman suffrage. At best, they regard it as a measure of defense. At any rate, country women do not pay poll taxes and register as cheerfully or as widely as do their urban sisters.

Much of the deep interest in the franchise among women in Mississippi is due to recently effected organizations for study of civic and political questions. These organizations have distributed much literature, even issuing a paper known as "The Woman Voter." The richest field for this educational work has been the city and large town. There woman suffrage has been well "sold."

Hence it has come about that Mississippi has suddenly acquired a body of voters, about half the size of the former electorate, who are exceptionally intelligent and eager to cast their deciding votes on the side of decency, justice, and progress. Here, then, we have almost overnight attained the benefits of the limited and highly qualified franchise so ardently advocated among philosophers and doctrinaires, and we have attained it by adding fifty per cent to the former number of voters.

It is doubtful if this plan can be successfully applied elsewhere or that it will long work in Mississippi. In a few years sufficient pressure is likely to be brought to bear upon country women generally to force them to register. But when that time arrives it is not unreasonable to hope that the old organizations of right-thinking and intelligent-voting women will have assimilated a goodly portion of them, together, perhaps, with their men folk. Finally, is it not cause for National cheer that, while the West in its perplexity is breaking loose politically in wild doctrines of economic salvation, the South, or at least such part of it as Mississippi represents, has turned wondrously sound and conservative?

Hollandale, Mississippi, August 16, 1923.

A Poll of Southern Opinion

It is never safe to judge any section of the country by a few isolated comments. Sometimes those who talk loudest have the least representative voices.

The agitation over the management of the Negro hospital at Tuskegee has brought upon the South much unjustified criticism. A real summary of Southern opinion on this subject will appear in an early issue of The Outlook.

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A MONUMENT TO

(C) Underwood

GUTZON BORGLUM CLIMBING THE FACE OF STONE MOUNTAIN, NEAR ATLANTA, GEORGIA

This well-known American sculptor is engaged in making a vast memorial in honor of Confederate soldiers, to be carved on a precipitous mountain side in the naked rock. The figures will be of heroic size and will constitute a unique memorial to the fallen sons of the South

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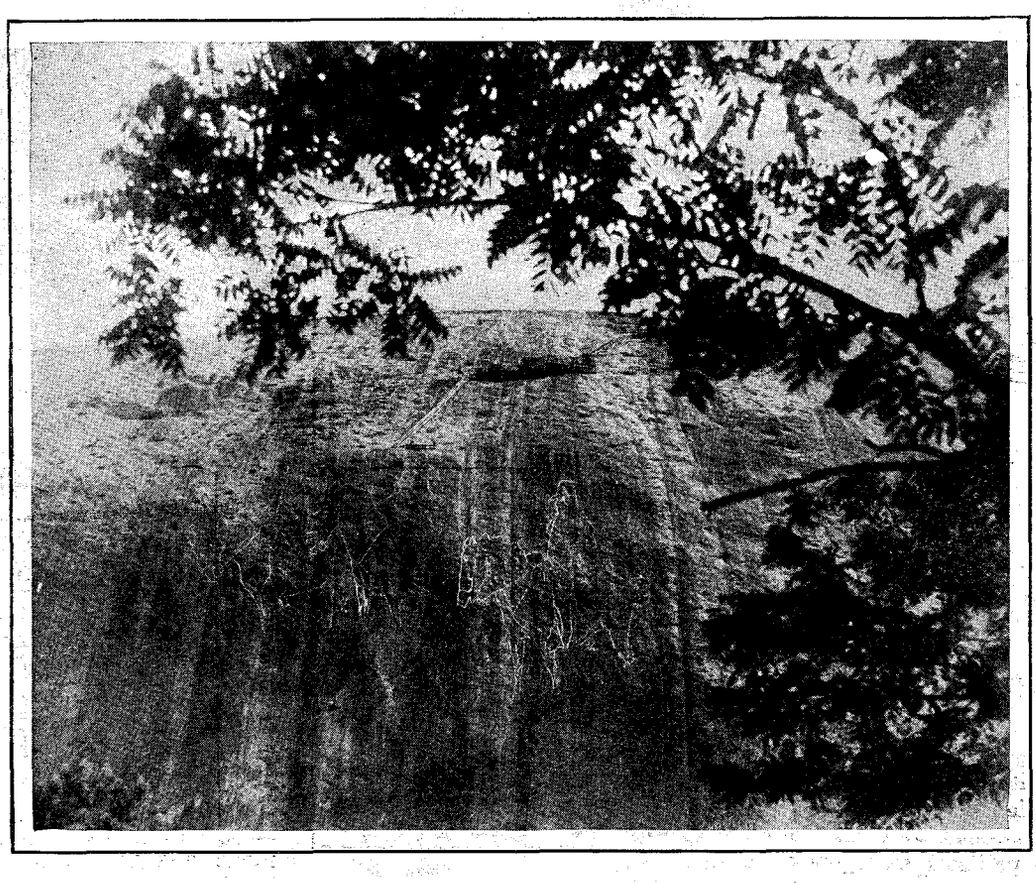
THE LOST CAUSE



Wide World Photos (C) Mathewson and Brown

The upper picture shows outlines of some of the figures to be carved, as drawn upon the rock by artists lowered over the side of the mountain. The other picture is from a clay model of figures which will be carved on the rock, representing General Lee and his officers

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POLITICS GETS THE RECLAMATION SERVICE

CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

BY STANLEY FROST

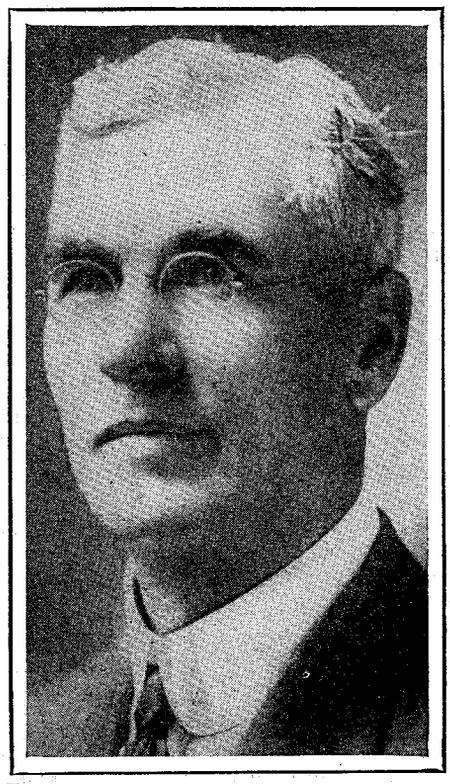
FOR twenty years those politicians who think of public service as an aid to personal re-election have been turning hungry eyes toward the Reclamation Service. During all that time the public opinion set in motion by President Roosevelt has been more than they have dared offend. The service has been clean. It has spent $177,000,000, has an investment of $135,000,000, has furnished farms for 40,000 men, reclaimed land which is now producing crops worth in some years $88,000,000, and given employment to some ten or twelve thousand men a year, but it has been—politically speaking—dead waste. It has not made a vote for any one.

It shares this condition with certain other branches of the Administration which are fundamental to economy, National development, and agriculture and commerce. Custom and common sense both have decreed that, because of the great ultimate damage that might be done, scientific work of any kind shall not be tampered with, no matter what the political emergency may be. There is no politics about science, and therefore all such branches as the Reclamation Service, the Bureau of Mines, the National Forests, the Patent Office, the Public Health Service, the scientific agriculture bureaus, the chemical laboratories, and the great survey services—to name a few—have been immune to the greatest curse of our government system.

This has cost many battles, especially in the Reclamation Service. Private interests of many kinds, contractors, power and irrigation companies, the water users themselves, have kept it under steady fire. There has been constant effort to take it away from the engineers who have run it with an eye single to the public good, and turn it over to some one who would run it with one eye on private profit and the other on adjacent politicians. But public sentiment kept those engineers in charge and backed them up when the need was serious.

So it was natural that indignant protest rose a few weeks ago when A. P. Davis, who had been Director nine years and has a spotless record of forty years in Government service, was suddenly removed and a politician at last put in control.

Of course there was denial that any politics was involved, but we Americans have learned to suspect the worst



Keystone

ARTHUR P. DAVIS, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE RECLAMATION SERVICE

when there is any faint possibility of political flavor in anything a politician does. It was clear that, properly handled, the Service might swing 100,000 votes and that the dozen States where those votes are located were causing much mental distress to all good Republicans. So many people immediately reached a verdict of "guilty."

The way in which the change was made and the brief explanations of Secretary Work, of the Interior Department, seemed to confirm this verdict. In the first place, Davis was removed by the simple method of abolishing his place as "Director," thus avoiding the Civil Service Law, though another man took over the same duties under the title of "Commissioner." No open charges were made, but anonymously it was said that Davis was arbitrary, short-tempered, and dictatorial, and that the Service was not being run on a "business basis." Since there were no specifications, the suspicion was natural that because he regarded reclamation from the point of view of reclamation only, he appeared unreasonable to those who regarded it from the point of view of votes.

In the second place, Secretary Work, after a very brief statement, departed for Alaska. This gave public opinion time to cool off, and left the chance that before he returned the incident would be forgotten. This may not have been in his mind, but two men close to him officially have told me they expected it to happen.

Another thing was his statement that the time had come to "put a business man instead of an engineer in charge." This slur on the whole engineering profession not only aroused that profession and resulted in resolutions of protest from many engineering organizations; it also aroused all who believe that the politicians dislike engineers because the latter merely do their work well and do not play politics. Many doubted the sincerity of the remark, coming as it did from an administrator who is a physician by profession and a member of the same Cabinet that contains Herbert Hoover.

Engineers in particular, because they know the sources of some past attacks on Mr. Davis, suspected that private power and irrigation interests were at work. In truth, they are always at work. Two years ago they made a vigorous onslaught on Mr. Davis, but the reclamation States protested so loudly that they were defeated. This time the ousting was done without warning.

Politicians saw yet another angle. D. W. Davis, the man appointed as successor to A. P. Davis, is an ex-Governor of Idaho, and a political opponent of Senator Borah's. The Senator, who is no close friend of the Administration, is up for re-election next year, and these politicians foresaw possibilities of making the service useful in that situation.

Another point in regard to the new Commissioner. Dr. Work said he wanted a business man, but Mr. D. W. Davis's largest business experience, outside his duties as Governor, had been as president of two small country banks, whose complexities compare poorly with the $12,500,000 budget of the Service, and as head of the State Bankers Association. His other experience bearing on his new duties was as founder and head of the Western States Reclamation Association, which had much to do with the politics, but little with the business end, of reclamation.

The final grievance was found in Dr. Work's statement that the Service would now be operated "in the interest of the settlers as well as for the protection of the Government." This sounds simple and merely decent, and implies that Director Davis has been

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abusing the settlers. But it is a very sore point.

The settlers are required by law to pay for their land a price which will repay the capital cost of the reclamation. The payments are in twenty annual installments, and the money goes into a "revolving fund" from which all new reclamation work is financed without new appropriations from public funds. Thus the plan provides for indefinite reclamation work till all available lands have been used, but its success depends on making the settlers pay.

Naturally enough, they do not want to pay, and many of them easily convince themselves that the Government ought to forgive them their debt. Few of us feel any very strong moral urge about obligations to the Government, and agitators have been stirring up the settlers. They have protested loud and long and paid as little as they could. They are some $6,000,000 behind at present, and should pay in twenty years a total of $132,000,000.

Mr. A. P. Davis has been pressing for payment for the sake of future reclamation. Perhaps he has been unduly severe, but there would have been complaint, anyway. So a Director who was willing to let the revolving fund suffer in the interests of the settlers might very easily make a good many votes. Mr. A. P. Davis, in a published statement about his removal, shows that he considers this the crux of the whole matter.

These are the suspicions. I took them all to Judge Finney, First Assistant Secretary in charge during Dr. Work's absence, and to the new Commissioner, D. W. Davis, ex-Governor of Idaho.

As to the method of removing A. P. Davis, Judge Finney pointed out that an administrator ought to have unhampered power over his immediate aides, that the Civil Service Law was in doubt, that the method taken merely avoided trouble, and that, anyway, there was no question of legality, since Davis had resigned, even though under pressure. He intimated that the attempt to be quiet about it was out of consideration for Mr. Davis.

He also said that Mr. Davis, who was an old friend, was sometimes hard to get along with, but that this had nothing to do with his removal. In the conflicts between the Service and private interests both he and D. W. Davis were certain that no change in policy would be made, and on the most important one up just now—that at Boulder Canyon—Secretary Work has agreed with A. P. Davis.

The intentions toward the settlers, Judge Finney explained, are not at all as charged, though he agreed with A. P. Davis that this is the main issue. The place where the settlers are to be relieved, he said, is in the overhead charges on the irrigation systems, which they now have to carry, but not at all in land payments. An investigation into the overhead has resulted in some savings—the Judge spoke of too many telephones on one project, amounting to about eighty dollars in a year, of duplication of work on another, of a total retrenchment of $7,000 on a third. This is a direct gain to the settlers, and is desirable, but I may add, which he did not, that I know of no other Government bureau, or private enterprise, for that matter, which has come out so well under close scrutiny.

"The real idea in the change," he went on, "was that, now that much of the engineering work is done, the job is becoming more and more one of administration. The farmers need help, personal contact to persuade them to use smaller areas and cultivate more intensively, to diversify crops, to pack and ship better, to select crops with low freight costs, to get them to dairying and sugar-beet raising, to help them find markets.

"Secretary Work, I know, felt merely that for work of this kind a business man would be better than an engineer. Their highly specialized and expensive talents would be wasted on this kind of work."

The new Commissioner is a stocky, sandy, effective-appearing man, who reminds one somewhat of David Harum, without his oddities. He resented any suggestion that there was any possibility of less scientific management of the service because of the change, and then plunged into a discussion of how to make the settlers pay more and faster. There was not the least suggestion of babying them or catering to them; he insisted on the importance of the revolving fund as vigorously as his predecessor could have done, and was full of ideas for making the collections more business-like and effective—ideas that were clearly drawn from close personal contact with the settlers themselves. If he works the way he talks, it is certain that this branch of the Service will not suffer, and Judge Finney says he does.

He did not criticise A. P. Davis, but from conditions and incidents he mentioned it seemed that the former Director, in spite of his anxiety, did not know how best to make the settlers pay up, and that there is room for real improvement here. So far as could be judged from his manner, the only politics that will be played will be of the high type which results from doing big work well. He even said that A. P. Davis had been too generous in approving projects which would not pay on a business basis—and, considering the universal desire to have Government money spent near home, that was not a remark which a vote-grabbing politician would make!

On the other hand, the larger question of the intention of the change, and of its wisdom, no matter how high the intentions, is not affected by the

(C) Harris & Ewing

HON. HUBERT WORK, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Keystone

DAVID W. DAVIS, COMMISSIONER OF THE RECLAMATION SERVICE

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kind of work the new Commissioner does. It was clearly not for him to say whether the improvements he has in mind might have been made without the evils that come from changing from an engineer to a politician. It is my own opinion that they could, but no outsider can be sure of judging fairly. Perhaps if Dr. Work had understood public opinion a little better he would have acted differently. Politicians have never understood what all the furor was about in the Ballinger case, and they are bewildered and indignant at the criticism now.

It may probably be assumed that the new Commissioner will do well. Dr. Work would have been an utter fool to put in an incompetent man at a time when there was sure to be so much criticism of other points, and Dr. Work is no fool. But behind all questions of administration lurks always the possible use of the Service in politics, and the further possibility that the Secretary, desiring to so use it and having reasonable excuses, might use those excuses to support an unnecessary and harmful change. As bearing on the purely administrative need of the change and the reasons given for it, the following facts are pertinent:

"A business man instead of an engineer:" For the current year the Reclamation Service budget allows $3,005,000 for administrative work and more than three times as much for engineering.

"Taking care of the settlers:" The Reclamation Law does not provide for paternalism toward the settlers, though it is undoubtedly possible under the Secretary's large authority. Men on private irrigation projects paddle their own canoes, pay their own way, and get no particular help, though they suffer from all the difficulties of men on Government irrigated land. Further, the Department of Agriculture is already doing some of the kind of work outlined on the reclamation land. Commissioner D. W. Davis thinks it is not doing enough. Finally, even before Mr. A. P. Davis was dismissed Secretary Work had appointed a field commissioner to do just this kind of work. No reason appears why he could not have done it under A. P. Davis as Director.

"Making larger collections:" Only a fraction of these questions ever come to the head of the service; most of the work is done by subordinates. The Secretary could easily enough have directed Mr. Davis to change his methods.

But the Secretary could not direct Mr. Davis to be a politician. I did not ask whether political use would now be made of the Service—it would have been denied automatically. Yet I have never known, nor known of, any politician who would not use such a power if he needed it and had it. This is as true of our greatest statesmen as of our worst bosses. All politicians must necessarily use the Government services to grind private axes, and they will all have to do it so long as Americans who think themselves "better people" leave voting to those who have axes to be ground. The method is the same whether a man wishes to establish a great policy or to steal. So the question is always whether politics is made to interfere with service, and how much.

But to take a branch of the service which had been immune to politics and to put it in reach of its blighting influence is a very different matter. The blight may be slow or fast, but it is sure. To do this risks not only the efficiency of that service but its intelligence and perhaps its very honesty. The precedent such an act establishes endangers the stability of and destroys confidence in all those great services which are the foundation of scientific, agricultural, and commercial progress.

The Reclamation Service had been kept out of politics, but it was automatically put into the grab-bag when Secretary Work took it away from the control of the non-political engineers. This fact remains, regardless of any immediate political use or any immediate administrative benefit. The service had been protected from the vicissitude of political ups and downs; now it will share them. Commissioners will come and go with the political needs of administrations; some will be good and some bad, but the Service can never again have the freedom and security of uninfluenced control.

Another great evil results. The change has seriously undermined the morale of all the scientific branches. Men in those services had been safe—although unhonored and poorly paid—and had been content to work hard and well for the work's sake. They had the dignity that comes to men in organizations that are trusted and have earned trust. To-day all this is shaken. These men will talk little to outsiders, but when they dare to speak freely they speak bitterly. They believe the worst, and they no longer urge any one to join their ranks.

Washington, D. C., August, 1923.

"TWO WEEKS"—OR BUST!

BY DAVID WILLIAM MOORE

THE other evening I saw a "whole-hearted" citizen sit on the edge of his seat for two hours listening eagerly to a famous man telling about the problems which face the Nation. As the speaker sat down this man turned to his neighbor. "Well, George, when are you going on your vacation?"

At a ball game I saw the Reds make four runs in the ninth inning and beat the Giants. A man in front of me rescued his straw hat, rearranged his tie, and fixed himself in his seat again. Then to the man beside him, "I'll be up at the old trout stream in another week!"

My dentist was trying to save one of my front teeth. "I believe maybe I can fix this up—you've been to Colorado, haven't you? I'm going to spend my vacation out there this summer."

And so it goes—no matter where you may be. Everybody is talking about vacations. Everybody is living over a thousand times the "two weeks" just past or to come.

The tariff, prohibition, high prices, foreign relations, and the coming National election may be the chief topics that should interest the people.

But I maintain that there is but one National topic of interest right now, and that is the vacation.

A hundred million people are looking forward or backward to a wonderful holiday—a brief period of freedom from responsibility and toil, a period in which they get back the old pep.

Our National leaders may talk about politics. They may declare this and that thing vital, but in the mind of the average man those "crucial problems" don't exist at all.

However, "Two Weeks—or Bust!" doesn't apply merely to the worker.

Perhaps I can explain what I mean here by telling about two concerns.

One of them, operating with a large organization in New York City, closed up its office entirely for the vacation period last summer. Everybody went away and forgot all about the business. The president of that concern said that it was the best investment the company had ever made.

The other concern arranged a special trip to a summer resort, securing low rates for its employees, and the

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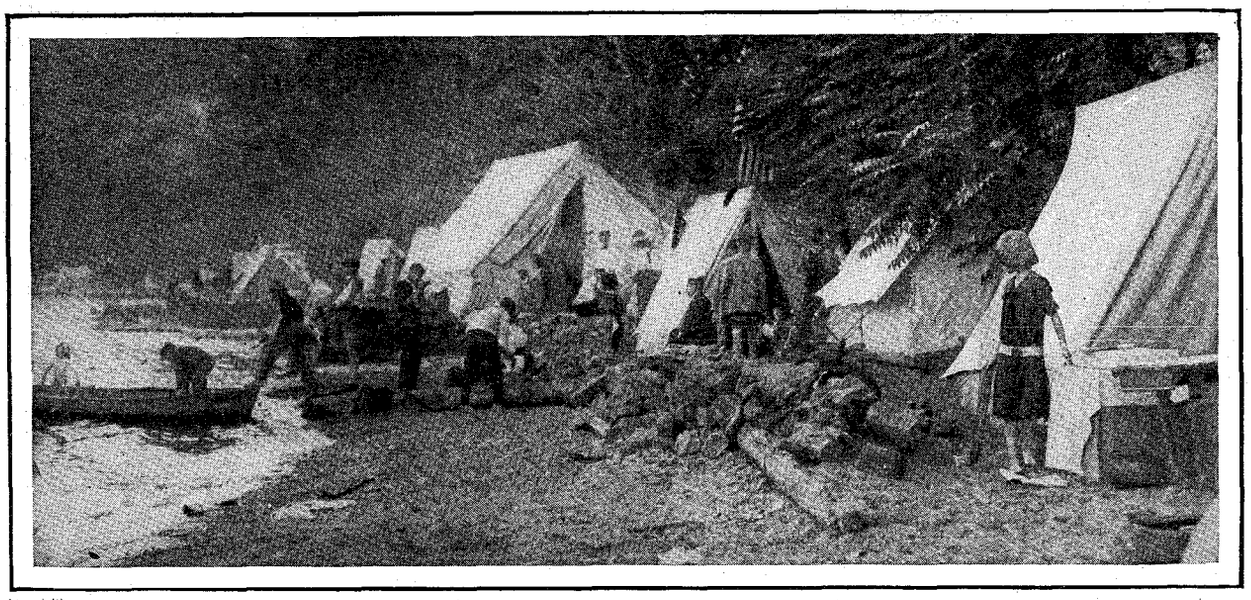

Paul Thompson

"ENGAGED IN A MOST SERIOUS UNDERTAKING"

entire organization went *en masse* on its vacation.

Newspaper reporters played up these incidents as representing kind-hearted employers. But they missed the idea entirely. These employers were kind-hearted, true, but it wasn't mere kind-heartedness that caused them to do what they did. It was good business sense.

Furthermore, they were not alone. There were dozens of other employers who made special plans for the vacations of their employees.

Thousands of employers to-day are *demanding* that their employees take vacations. They realize that the vacation is essential if the worker is going to do his best.

A young man just out of college was asked by his employer when he wanted to go on his vacation. He replied that he didn't want any time off, because he was just starting in and preferred to stick on the job.

"I've got so many things to learn," said the young man, "that I simply can't afford to go away now."

"Well," replied the employer, "the most important thing you can learn is that you must get away from your work every year, and you'd better begin this summer. I'm not giving you anything. I'm investing money in you, and I want that investment to pay me a profit."

Employers have learned the true value of ruddy cheeks, a sprightly step, and a sparkle in the eye.

They have learned that there is no substitute for happiness and good health.

They have found out that the best way to rebuild a business is to give all employees a vacation from their work, so that they can adjust viewpoints and freshen minds and wade into work with a real zest.

So, when you see folks out on every road, on every stream, in every park, on every railway, laughing, playing, enjoying themselves, fussing with their flivvers, and so on, *ad infinitum*, just remember that they are engaged in a most serious undertaking—giving new life to industry, storing up energy that will take us through the coming winter, no matter how hard it may be.

I suppose this great development in industry is a result of golf. It may seem a far cry from golf to a general idea that a vacation is a good investment. Yet the logic is sound.

For many years business men have been playing golf, primarily for amusement. However, they have gradually come to the realization that a game of golf is a wonderful stimulant, a definite help in solving their problems.

I have a friend who tells enthusiastically of his $25,000 golf game. It appears that he at one time faced a serious crisis in his organization. Things were black, indeed. He was about ready to admit defeat, and in his despondency he slammed down his desk top and went out to the golf links. A couple of hours later he returned, and quickly made the decision that saved his business from a serious loss.

"I had never before thought of golf as anything but healthful amusement," this man said to me the other day. "But now I know it is one of the biggest assets I have, and I wouldn't give it up for a hundred times what it costs."

I might add here that this man is one of the thousands of employers who to-day are demanding that their employees take vacations.

Of course, all employers don't agree with this doctrine yet. Skeptics will say there are thousands of "Scrooges" who are going right ahead demanding that their employees give the "pound of flesh."

But such employers are on the defensive, and they are making their last stand. They are seeing the wonderful results obtained by their more liberal-minded contemporaries and they are beginning to see the light.

I know a certain manufacturer who will not allow any vacations at all. He has a bunch of people about him who are sullen, discontented, and without his best interests in mind, simply trying to hold their jobs until they can find something better. This man complains of high production costs, high overhead, and inefficiency. Recently he lost a large order because he couldn't meet a competitive price.

"Why, that fellow's price is clear out of reason," he declared when he was informed that he had lost the business. "How can anybody hope to compete with such a firm? He bribes his men to do more work than they should. Takes them out to ball games, sends them on excursions, pets them all the time!"

Yet the employer who is "bribing" his men is making money and building up a great business institution, while the other fellow is facing ruin.

Two weeks—or bust! Two weeks or "bust" the employee. Two weeks—or "bust" the employer.

And, incidentally, the spirit which has brought about recognition of the vacation for workers is going to solve our "labor and capital" difficulties. Kind-heartedness, plain common sense, liberality—these things won't stop at such disputes as wages, working conditions, and "rights."

These things make for prosperity, happiness, neighborliness—National strength!

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THESE YOUNG PEOPLE'S MINDS

BY HARRY T. BAKER

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH IN GOUCHER COLLEGE

THE popular indoor sport of viewing with alarm seems to me quite misdirected when it concerns itself with the younger generation. It is the oldsters, whose mental arteries are already hardening, who give reason for alarm and pity. One of the greatest of social reformers assured his readers that reforms are accomplished only by the aid of the young. For myself, I find that these young people are rebellious chiefly in the sense that they are too idealistic; they have not yet discovered, or are unwilling to admit, how incorrigible the human animal is. The trouble with the world is that, as Shaw remarked, every man over forty is a rascal—to which one may add that every woman over twenty-five is a cat. What we need is not so much a League of Nations as a League of Young People. It is they who are the true millennialists, they who spy just around the corner the perfect world. From the young female freshman who has a "crush" on a complacent senior to the soft-arteried and perhaps sometimes soft-headed male who worships his college president, these youthful persons are all living in their own goodly world; and through rose-colored spectacles, horn-rimmed but invisible to us oldsters, they envisage a combination of the utopias from Plato to Barrie. They are still too generous to have caught the disease of the dollar and the epidemic of property-holding. Miranda on her island was the epitome of the young person, and Prospero the amiable slaveholder about to indulge in the infrequent middle-aged gesture of voluntarily freeing his Ariel, and thus turning over his world to the rightful possessors, the young. "Age, I do abhor thee," says Shakespeare. And who, upon mature consideration, will not say the same?

That these young things are all dodgers of rules and regulations is no contradiction of the above observations. What are social laws but the opinions of the aged hardened into fact? Revolt from them is as natural as eating. All our governmental schemes are ingenious devices to make the world safe for forty and sixty instead of for twenty-one. We regard youth as something to be ruled rather than something to be developed. Hardening the young people to our pattern, we view complacently the result, except when they refuse to conform and when they make a new pattern of their own. College education is an amusing struggle between athletic young students who do not yet know precisely what they want and doddering teachers who do know precisely what their pupils "ought" to have. The nonconformists are disciplined by suspension, expulsion or, more frequently, low marks—the lowest device of the unjust human animal of forty and fifty years. In the calendar of virtues as framed by the mentally senile, docility in youth is generally the first on the list. A majority of the certificated "leaders" in scholarship are merely those who have conformed to the dull pattern of their elders, the preceptors. The world of forty and over is a syndicate for perpetuating the idiocies of conventionality. They have framed a Volstead Act that no young person shall drink of ideas stronger than one-half of one per cent of utopianism. Under such conditions, how can the educational world advance?

Let me answer in excessively low tones that its snail-like advances are due to a certain youthful spirit preserved in a few presidents and professors—those who refuse to admit that they are growing old. In the perpetual revolution of the young these young-old instructors see the hope of the race. True, they see also that laziness is a disease which fastens itself upon the average human frame long before sweet sixteen or athletic eighteen, and that chronic sufferers from the malady must be eliminated from college and school precincts. As a college president recently said, although the intelligence tests give us some indication of the survivors in a race of mental fitness, no test has yet been devised which will measure the *willingness* of the individual to work. The lack of that willingness is the ill that all flesh is heir to, and that is overcome only by a minority which has eyes sharp enough to see early in life something worth working for. The idea that the pupil must furnish his own incentive is the bane of our educational systems.

The young people are chiefly free, at any rate, from the prejudices which have attached themselves like barnacles to the disreputable hulks of middle age. They are willing to be shown —too willing, in fact. We take a wicked advantage of their docility by implanting in their unspoiled minds our own prejudices, which we fondly believe to be our cerebrations. The trouble with most young people is the trouble with most old people: they do not think. They are satisfied to have thoughts turned out for them in a standardized factory—flivver ideas, as it were. Nothing is more amusing than the superstition that the human animal thinks. Even in a college group, which is composed of some selected and superior minds, only about twenty per cent do any real cogitating. The others merely absorb; and under our pulchritudinous system of grades, from A to E, this is all that they have to do. I am sometimes awed to observe how accurately my own imperfect thoughts are returned to me on the pages of a student paper at examination time. These young minds have learned, either from me or from other instructors, the shortest way with dissenters!

But most of them would not think even if they were rewarded for it. The capacity for independent thought and the eagerness for truth are possessed by the twenty per cent merely, and by less than that among the general population. Habbitt is a cousin of Babbitt; and if the latter lives on Main Street, the former is to be found at No. 1 Moron Avenue, a long, well-shaded road of costly residences constantly visited by realtors. The only real estate is the mind; the other unreal estates are merely the mirage of the property-owning complex. When I am assured by some radical friend that, in so-and-so college, students—all students—are taught to think for themselves, I smile at his delusion. What he really means is that all the students are taught to subscribe to their dear teacher's idea that the world is all wrong and that it could be set right in twenty minutes if civilization would put into operation his enlightened formulæ—which are all ready in neatly typewritten lectures or in oral inspirational cubes guaranteed to melt on the tongue of the hearer as readily as on that of the professor. When other people think like ourselves, we are easily persuaded that they think—and that we do.

No, the encouraging fact about our young people is not the fact that they think for themselves, for most of them do not. It is the fact that they have the instinct of hero worship. If the objects of their attachment are often commonplace when carefully analyzed, this does not affect the worth of their attitude toward the world. It is when we find nothing to admire that we are ready to commit suicide, mental or physical. The young person is superbly alive to the value of admirations. He, and especially she, has a large stock of them. The young female will part with most

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of her hair, but not with a single lock of her illusions. She doesn't like Swift, that dispeller of illusions, but she adores the sentimentalists—some of whom have a very pretty gift of expression, it is true. And, since she is always longing to "express" herself, she falls in love at first sight with any writer who assures her that the world is fudge, provided he means that it is chocolate fudge. There is always a large supply of such writers putting out such volumes as "The Brightness of Idiocy" and "The Tenderness of Timothy." These authors enjoy a vogue out of all proportion to their powers of ratiocination or their willingness to tell the truth. They preserve for the young, and for some of the old, a world unspoiled by approximation to fact. But I shall not quarrel with these writers further. They fill a need which has not been better filled as yet. We have made so bad a real universe that we should allow our young people to dwell as long as possible in air castles and utopias.

Well, let us cease to view with alarm. Our youngsters are perfectly normal, so far as I can see. Bobbed hair, short skirts, cigarettes, among our young women are merely superficial signs of revolt. The athletic era among our young men is merely an escape from a mental fare provided by their wise teachers. Let us view all persons over forty with alarm. It is they who have given us Democrats, Republicans, Tories, Radicals, kings, presidents, ward bosses, religious sects, publicity agents, partisan newspapers, dress suits, movies, and other forms of mental decline. The danger of the young is simply that of mental diabetes from consuming too much sugar from novels and petting parties. All I ask, as a humble individual, is that in the silly season they park their gushing enthusiasms somewhere off the Avenue of the Future and realize that their radiators are leaking and that they need a new inner tube, to be filled with their own ideas rather than old people's hot air.

HENRY FORD, HIS MEN AND HIS MANAGEMENT[1]

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW BY WILLIAM L. STIDGER

PASTOR OF ST. MARK'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DETROIT

"DO your employees share in any way in the profits of your great industry?" I asked Mr. Ford in an interview for The Outlook, an interview suggested by one of its Iowa readers.

"Yes, they share in our profits through our 'Ford Investment Plan,' which has been in operation several years," replied Mr. Ford with a good deal of animation, because this is one of his pet hobbies.

"How do you work this plan?"

"The men in our shops after they receive their pay envelopes go to our banks, which are in the shops themselves, and deposit their money. This deposit is made in exactly the same way that a bank deposit is made. When that amount has reached one hundred dollars, this employee is given an Investment Certificate. This certificate shows that he has money invested in his own industry."

"Do you think that that is a good thing?"

"The impulse to invest is right, and it is an indictment against our civilization that a man cannot invest where he works, so that he may not only have an additional income, but that his work may take on added interest. If there were more opportunities for solid industrial investment in business with which men are acquainted, there would be far less of appeal in the false bonanza schemes that are exploited."

"You are right, Mr. Ford. But what proportion of the profits of the earnings of the Ford Company do these men share in these certificates?"

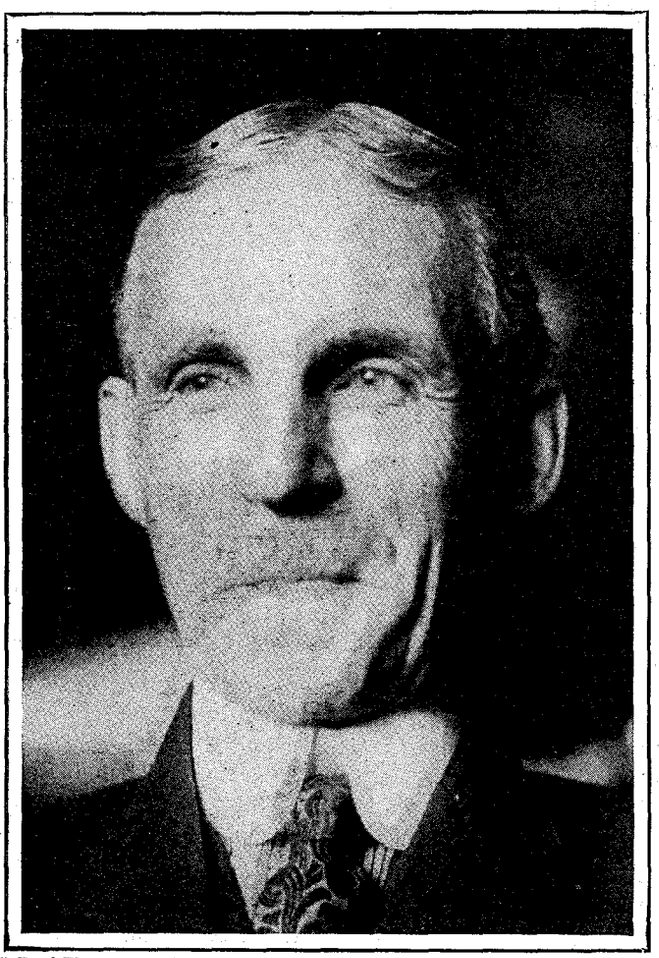
"They have got as high as 16 per cent, and they have never received less than 12 per cent a year on their certificates. They are guaranteed 6 per cent."

"I am sure that the average investor would be pleased to have such a profit."

"But nobody except a Ford employee can invest in our certificates. We started our cost stores, and before we knew it about half of our customers were outsiders who were sharing in our cost stores, getting their supplies about forty per cent below the average store prices. We don't mind letting the public in on our efforts to lower the cost of living, but nobody save an employee of the company can invest in our enterprise through these certificates. Edsel and myself and our partners run the enterprise."

"You speak of your partners? Do you mean your employees?"

"Yes, I mean our employees. No great business is ever built up without them. As soon as a man hires an-



(C) Paul Thompson

"EVERY INDUSTRY THAT EVER GOT ANYWHERE AT ALL HAS BEEN A LITTLE MONARCHY," SAYS HENRY FORD

[1] See editorial.

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other to help him he takes in a partner, whether he calls him a partner or not."

"To what extent do they invest?"

"About fifty per cent of them invest."

"In case of withdrawal from the company or in case of death, what happens to this employee's investment? Does it go on just the same?"

"Only as we may continue it. We have made provision for continuing the investment in the family's interest if that seems best. As a general thing, however, upon death or withdrawal from the company the employee's certificate becomes payable with interest to date."

"Do you consider this a valid profit-sharing plan, Mr. Ford?"

"Yes, it is a profit-sharing plan. It is not like the plans some insist upon, but it is a practical, businesslike plan, and it works. The men like it and use it, and they get their interest regularly. In case they want to withdraw their money, it is always possible to do that."

"What about industrial democracy?"

"What do you mean by industrial democracy?" Mr. Ford came back.

"I mean just about what we have in our Government. We are living in an age of democracy. We run our Government as a democracy. Is it possible to do the same thing with industry?"

"No," said Mr. Ford, and there was no mistaking his meaning. He said it with great firmness.

"Why not?"

"The average employee in the average industry is not ready for participation in the management. He is ready for participation in the profits as I have suggested. An industry, at this stage of our development, must be more or less of a friendly autocracy."

"By which you mean what?"

"I mean that one man must make the decisions; that one man must be responsible as the executive head. Wherever you see anything being done you may be sure there is a head. Wherever you hear noise and talk you may be sure that a committee or something is running the job. You may regulate certain shop relations by committees, but the boss who doesn't know how to do that long before committees become necessary isn't fit to be boss. No, there must be a head somewhere."

"That becomes a practical business necessity, you think?"

"Every industry that ever got anywhere at all has been a little monarchy, the leadership belonging to the leader simply because he can lead. That happens even in a democracy. Indeed, real democracy gives leadership its greatest opportunity."

"Do your employees have any say at all in running your industry?" I asked him.

"Yes, some of them have a lot of say about it. I have not found any great demand on the part of the mass of our employees to want to sit on any board of directors, even if we had a board of directors. We have our executives, and 'the boys' run the plant. I trust them."

By "the boys" Mr. Ford means that group of executives who have grown up with him in the industry. These men eat at what might be called a "King Henry's Round Table" at Dearborn every day at noon, and there they discuss the plans and practical problems that arise every day. This "Round Table" is one of the most fascinating institutions in modern industrial romance. I have had the honor of sitting at that famous table several times as Mr. Ford's guest. In addition to the executives, who gather like a lot of "boys," as Mr. Ford calls them, the great of the earth sit there. Men come from every corner of the globe to see Mr. Ford. In a single week I remember that Sol Marcosson, the famous author; David Griffith, the great motion-picture director; Charlie Schwab, the well-known steel magnate; the Bishop of Jerusalem; four Jews from Moscow; and Edwin Markham, were his visitors. Most of these visitors sit at the famous "Round Table," and the visitors' book is a record of the names of the great men of all the earth.

Mr. Ford trusts "the boys," and it wouldn't be much of a step for him to extend that trust to the "boys" of the shops, I have learned. I can say this: Mr. Ford has not finished his industrial improvement. The $6-a-day minimum wage is not the last thing he will do to demonstrate that industry can be decent and also successful. Henry Ford works every day, has been working for years, on plans that will make his past actions in behalf of his employees seem rather commonplace. It may be said also that Edsel Ford shares his father's mind and motives in this respect.

THE NATION'S DISABLED SONS

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

BY ROBERT M. FIELD

"THE chief item on the programme of the American Legion is hospitalization and rehabilitation." Colonel Owsley, the National Commander of the American Legion, drove that point home.

"I can't understand the indifference to this problem of rehabilitation. It is one which should make the strongest appeal to our people. In the first place, we should be concerned with the proper discharge of our debt of honor to the disabled veteran. Even if we waive that consideration, however, there remains an equally compelling factor. During the last six years the United States by act of Congress has appropriated approximately $2,500,000,000 for the aid of its disabled veterans. Furthermore, those $2,500,000,000 have come out of the taxpayers' pockets, because America, true to her war-time pledge, levied no indemnity against the defeated peoples of Germany and Austria. Hence she has no fund, except the taxable values of American property, with which to meet the demands. But from the general attitude of the American public—due largely to ignorance—one might well conclude that these funds for the work of rehabilitation were a gift from some generous and unseen benefactor.

"Public moneys have been dissipated with a lavish hand, and coupled with the waste have thrived political inefficiency, callous red tape, and brutal indifference to the claims of the disabled ex-soldier.

"The $2,500,000,000 appropriated have been devoted to three general divisions: $309,775,000 has gone to hospitalization, $589,866,000 to vocational training, and $675,600,000 to the payment of compensation claims. Surely that would seem to be enough money to care for every legitimate need of the veterans of the World War. As a matter of comparison, it is worth while to note that the Governmental appropriations for all purposes for the combined years of 1915 and 1916 were only $2,236,962,000."

Owsley paused to let those figures sink in.

Continuing, the National Commander declared there are 178,077 ex-service men in the United States who were receiving compensation on February 1, 1923. "You can see that a smooth-running machine is essential to the proper care of that number of men," declared Owsley. "But what sort of organization was created to deal with the situation? The Veterans' Bureau has lacked courageous leadership, and the morale of its personnel has consequently been low.

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Dissatisfaction, indifference, fear of dismissal, meager wages—all these elements have combined to render the service to the ex-soldier halting, inefficient, and uninspired.

"There are 25,824 men in hospitals. Think of that!" The Colonel, ordinarily pleasant and smiling, set his jaw and spoke with heat.

"The ready excuse suggests itself that we were ignorant of the aftermath of war, and consequently could not anticipate the unparalleled demands that would be made upon us. But the truth is that we had ample warning. Now get this straight. On Armistice Day there were 190,000 sick and wounded soldiers in the American Expeditionary Force's base hospitals in France, or almost one-tenth of the entire number of Americans in Europe. In the United States itself there were 131,000 patients in the Army general hospitals and 13,000 in the Navy hospitals. Here was a staggering total of 334,000 sick and wounded men, a body twice as great as the combined Armies of the Potomac and Cumberland at Gettysburg and Chickamauga. No clearer warning could have been given. Yet delay has succeeded delay, and the veteran still seeks deserved and promised succor. But, warning or no warning, the problem of hospitalization and rehabilitation has existed for four years. Surely that is a sufficient period for experiment. We have fingered and toyed, compromised and stumbled, long enough. I know the heart of the American people, and I know that they demand treatment of a new order for the veteran. From now on no excuse, no justification, will be tolerated. Empty words and idle gestures are out of date. Indecision must cease. Quick and sympathetic relief must be afforded. The previously prevailing type of reluctant service will not avail. Here is an opportunity for great service. Let him whose opportunity it is find the greatness of heart to render it.

"I don't question the wisdom of those patriots who were so concerned about our financial equilibrium and so eager to avert a holocaust in Wall Street. It may well be that business would have been crippled if the billion dollars had not been voted to compensate the various industries for their losses. What I do question is the wisdom of responsible men in high places who bartered and traded for partisan political gain while the veterans of the Argonne, St. Mihiel, and Château Thierry eked out their deplorable existence, sustained only by the remembrance of cheers and medals of honor.

"We are going to fight for these men all the time. But there's no malice in our programme. To preclude any such suggestion and to lay the proper groundwork for effective rehabilitation we have sought an investigation of the Veterans' Bureau.

(C) Underwood

"PUBLIC MONEYS HAVE BEEN DISSIPATED," SAYS COMMANDER OWSLEY, "AND COUPLED WITH THE WASTE HAVE THRIVED POLITICAL INEFFICIENCY, CALLOUS RED TAPE, AND BRUTAL INDIFFERENCE TO THE CLAIMS OF THE DISABLED EX-SOLDIER"

"Why? Because ugly rumors have been afloat. The truth or falsity of them should be established without delay. Whether there was inefficiency in former administrations an investigation will show. Whether that inefficiency and neglect, assuming that it existed, can be justified ultimate public opinion will determine. Whatever the result, it is not fair for the present administration of the Veterans' Bureau to labor under a cloud. Its legitimate difficulties are manifold enough—so complicated and so baffling, in fact, that it can ill afford to shield, much less to continue, the mistakes of its predecessor.

"It is fair to say that General Hines is moving in the right direction. I've watched him in his effort to straighten out the tangles he found, and we stand squarely by him."

"In what else is the American Legion interested?" I inquired of Colonel Owsley.

"Americanization," came the swift reply. There was a touch of T. R. about Owsley as he spoke. He has gained fame as an eloquent advocate of Americanism and a smiling, fighting preacher of patriotism. It was his work as Director of the Legion's Americanism Commission that made him National Commander.

"We want the 10,000,000 foreigners among us to become Americans. We want them to master the language of Lincoln."

I put the question, "Why are you so insistent about mastery of the English language?"

"Because it is the first step in Americanization. A foreign language is inseparable from a foreign psychology. Both must be discarded if the stranger in our land would become an American. I'll be specific. Take a newcomer from the Near East. When he speaks in his own tongue of the word 'government,' the chances are that his mind pictures a dreaded, autocratic, merciless power which has touched him only to exact taxes or massacre him. Now do you believe a journey over water in steerage will blot out the picture?"

Owsley answered the question for me himself. "Before the newcomer can appreciate the significance of our word 'government' he must read our Constitution, not disjointedly and laboriously word by word, but as a whole, with a sympathetic historical background to heighten his appreciation of what government is to an American.

"Coupled with the problem of Americanization is of course the one of immigration. The blood of many races has been poured into our land to make the great Nation we love. In the past each people has brought its peculiar gift with the friendly purpose of making America greater."

Colonel Owsley is a student of history and knows the value of the contribution men of foreign birth have made. He spoke in particular of Knute Nelson.

"Unfortunately, however, all foreigners have not had the heart of Nelson. Lately men with alien purposes have come among us. It looks as though they were loth to accept our institutions. They seem determined to overthrow by violence the institutions we have raised with patient hands.

"The American Legion has no sympathy with the illiterate, thoughtless foreign agitator who preaches a gospel of destruction and hate."

Colonel Owsley pointed to the Constitutional provisions for the deportation of undesirable aliens.

"We should enforce those provisions. There is no occasion for a spirit of vindictiveness. Our sole thought is the protection of our own firesides."

I countered with the suggestion that these men wanted to change and better existing conditions. Owsley seized the point at once to reply:

"The American Legion is a liberal body. It does not abhor change. There is nothing sacred about the *status quo* to it. It welcomes every improvement in the lot of humanity. Its only insistence is that changes in our Government and institutions be made through the orderly processes that experience has shown are indispensable."

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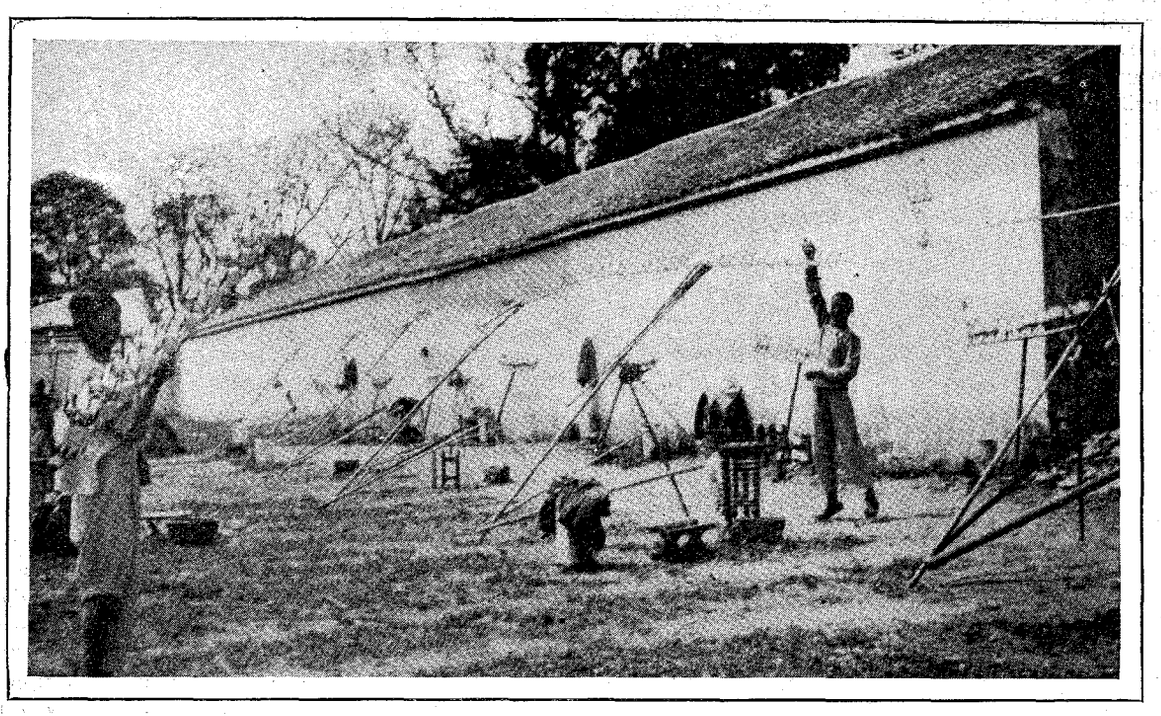
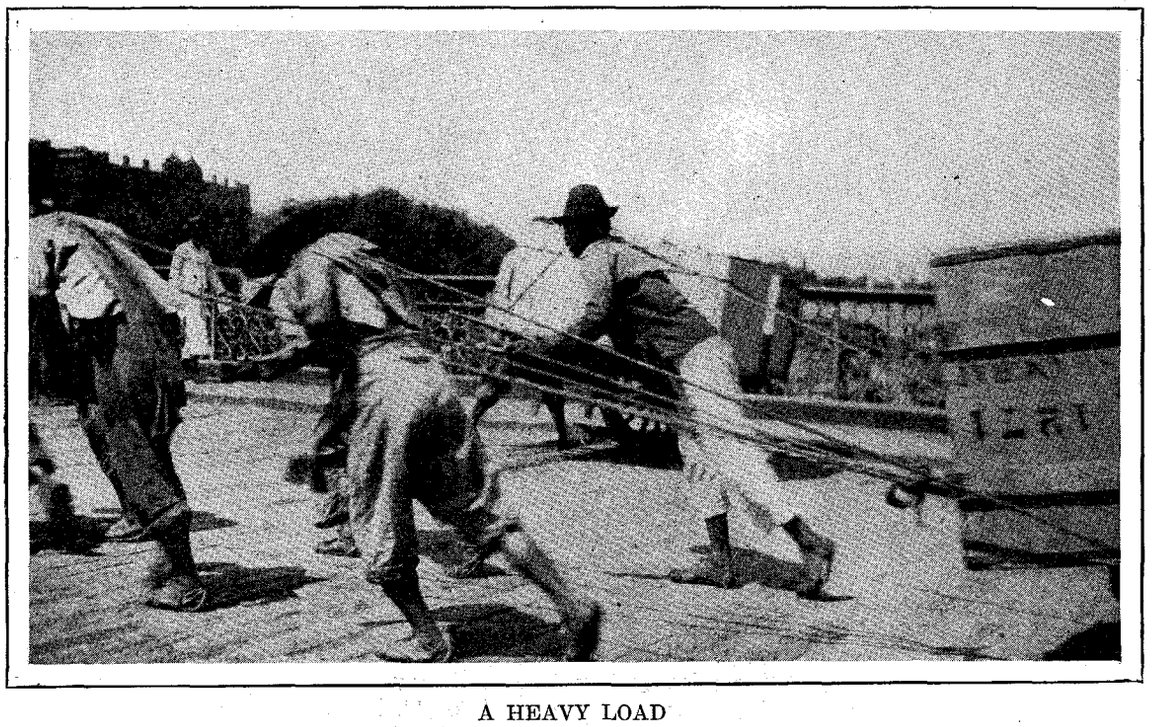
WHERE HUMAN LABOR IS CHEAP



TWISTING SILK INTO THREAD

The strands of "floss" are about 300 feet long and are carried high in air on the carriers, and at the last carrier the boy gathers six or seven strands into one end and attaches to it a little ball. There are four or five balls to a carrier. With paddles the boy keeps the balls twirling, thus twisting the silk its entire length



A HEAVY LOAD

Coolie laborers are here performing the work of dray horses or motor vehicles. The scene is on the Chapoo Road Bridge in Shanghai

From Annie L. Beall, Auburn, N. Y.

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THE BOOK TABLE

AUGUST FICTION

WHEN the philosophers of the French Revolution undertook to revise the calendar, they renamed August the fruitful month. It is decidedly not fruitful in fiction production; the theory apparently is that readers are too busy in vacation time in catching up with the early output of novels to buy new ones. But if this summer's season has a rather meager list of fiction to record, there are on it several stories which would attract attention at any time.

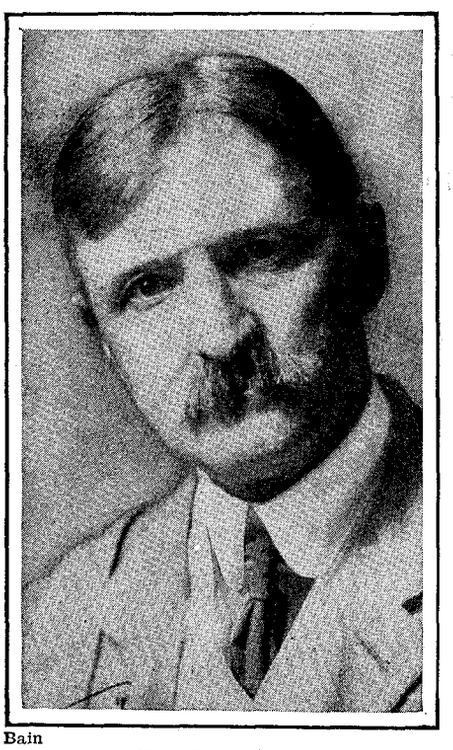
Most notable among these for its purely enjoyable qualities may be placed Mr. Herbert Quick's "The Hawkeye."[1] This is a worthy successor of "Vandemark's Folly," and carries on in a new generation the story of the Middle West from the primitive pioneer condition in which Uncle Jake Vandemark found Iowa down to the era of solid prosperity, conscious responsibility in local communities, and vigorous Statehood. With this growth young Fremont McConkey, its not very heroic hero, develops, through the era when political graft was taken as a matter of course and highly amusing at that, and even outlaws and horse thieves might be tolerated if they did not go too far, on to the period when public law and order were enforced and when even friendly neighbors were not forgiven for stealing the taxes, and people no longer laughed when the local boss said that he was honest but "not fanatical about it."

"The Hawkeye" has the same quiet humor and leisurely, pleasurable narrative style that gave flavor and quality to Mr. Quick's early story. It is not, thanks be, a super-thriller, but its incidents and characters take strong hold of the reader's attention and in due time a dramatic and stirring situation evolves. Above all, the book is a sound presentation of American life and traits, not given to high-flown eulogy, recognizing faults and weaknesses, but as a whole picturing the Mid-West as a growing-place for robust manhood. It is a book of substance in subject and suggestion, yet it is told in a highly entertaining manner, and its people are alert and decidedly alive.

Somewhat similar is Emerson Hough's posthumous novel, "North of 36,"[2] for it describes picturesquely a bygone period in American history—that just after the Civil War—and tells of the beginning of the great cattle drives from Texas northward. In this romance a courageous Texan girl,

HERBERT QUICK

who has fallen heir to a cattle ranch with some thousands of beasts but not a sign of a market for them, leads the very first drive of this kind in person, aided by a wise and tough old foreman and a mysterious Texas ranger, who furnishes most of the plot and all of the romance. The adventure was a reckless one, and great were the dangers from Indians, swollen rivers, and villains who were trying to buy up



Bain

EMERSON HOUGH

Texas cattle land before the drives north began. The thing goes through, and Texas becomes rich and prosperous. The book is quite as good as "The Covered Wagon," better if anything in plot, and it would make an equally popular "movie" if it is possible now to find big herds of longhorns to film. The trek of Maisie and her four thousand cattle is truly a Texan prose epic of desperation, danger, and victory. One incident only is distasteful; it is hard to believe, and certainly trying to the nerves to read, that a United States Army officer would turn over a white man to Indians to be tortured to death, however much the villain deserved it.

Mr. Norris's "Bread"[3] (note that he still has the penchant for short titles that gave us "Salt" and "Brass") is not altogether a satisfying book. It is described as a novel of the woman in business. One feels that the author is seriously concerned to utter an impressive word of warning, but what is it? We are immensely interested in this young woman who pushes her way in business by cleverness and tact; we highly approve when she breaks her engagement with a twenty-five-dollar-a-week young man who expected her to quit work; we are sorry that she later yields to the allure of a temperamental and uncultivated but handsome suitor; we are bored by her unpleasant life with him; glad when, in the vernacular phrase, she shakes him and goes back to work; sorry when, years after, she hunts ex-hubby up, only to find that he has married again (she didn't know she was divorced); and finally sympathetic when she cries herself to sleep with her beloved cat.

But what does it all prove? The fact is that she has had a varied and successful life; she has had immense pleasure in her work; she has her sister's children to help bring up; she has lots of friends; she has had a time of romance, and she has also been lucky enough to get rid of a loud, vulgar, and bibulous husband. On the whole, she has done very well—a thousand times better than if she had gone on in genteel poverty instead of hustling out and getting bread for her weak mother and her little sister. We know that Mr. Norris didn't mean to leave us satisfied with Jeannette's experience, and we admit that her life was not complete; but happy wifehood and motherhood are not granted to all, and a woman like Jeannette might well be proud that she had gained independence, recognition, and usefulness in a marked degree. The story will surely cause discussion. It is not

[1] The Hawkeye. By Herbert Quick. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $2.

[2] North of 36. By Emerson Hough. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.

[3] Bread. By Charles G. Norris. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

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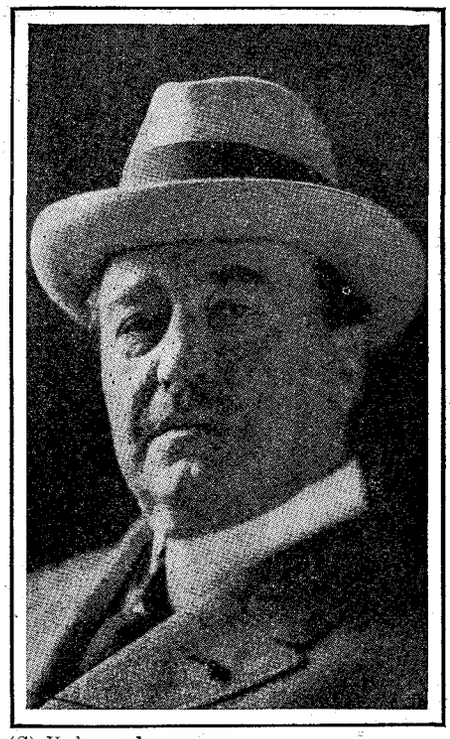
as arresting as "Brass," but it is also less highly colored.

Rome under Caligula, Claudius, and Nero was surely not lacking in excitement or in tragic and stirring incident. The record of cruelty, debauchery, lust, incest, conspiracy, and brutal murder was one probably never matched in the court circles of any other civilized people in history. Mr. Van Santvoord's romance[4] avails itself amply of these phases of his chosen period, and also of the contrasting elements of faith, purity, and constancy as seen especially in his heroine, Octavia, the unhappy daughter of Messalina and the unwilling wife of Nero; while the ambitious Nero and his implacable mother, Agrippina, stand out as strongly rendered and salient personalities. The romance and drama of the period are treated with dignity and scholarly completeness, and throughout the book there is evident not merely historical accuracy but a clear perception of the kind of people men and women were in Rome two thousand years ago. It covers perhaps too much ground to allow its narrative to have full dramatic unity or sharp development of plot and central situation, and its characters sometimes use a somewhat too high-sounding diction; but it is very far from being dull and its panorama of events is brilliantly painted.

Blasco-Ibanez's newly published story[5] is remarkable in its singleness of literary purpose and the precise consistency of its character delineation. Of the woman called the Temptress in the English title of the book, one of the characters who followed her maleficent career said: "She isn't bad, she's merely a woman of impulse whose emotions never had the slightest training, and so she sows evil without knowing always what she is doing, because all her attention has been centered upon herself." This

[4] Octavia. By Seymour Van Santvoord. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.50.
[5] The Temptress. By V. Blasco Ibañez. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.



(C) Underwood
VINCENTE BLASCO-IBAÑEZ

puts the case too leniently; Elena was bad, instinctively as well as by self-indulgence. The devastation she wrought in men's lives, the tearing up morally of one little community, and the temporary destruction of a great reclamation project were cruelly planned point by point to satisfy her craving to watch her victims suffer in their jealousy and passion. Her fall to the lowest degradation was inevitable. The author's realism in portraying evil may not always please, but he certainly cannot be charged in this case with making vice attractive. The South American background of the story is unusual and well brought out. The novel is decidedly one of the author's best books, and from the standpoint of literary execution it is inferior to none of them, not even to his great success, "The Four Horsemen."

R. D. TOWNSEND.

THE NEW BOOKS

POETRY

HUNDRED POEMS (A). By Sir William Watson. Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc., New York. $2.50.

It would be difficult to name an established English poet whose works suggest the need of "selection" more strongly than those of Sir William Watson. He has been so indefatigably a "poet of occasion" that the mass of his writings includes a great deal of no more than passing interest. These one hundred poems represent a process of selection by which poems of political and otherwise merely transient appeal are rejected. The process might very well have gone further. The poet of occasion is still here. Sir William is the kind of poet of whom this is apt to be more or less consistently true. His poetry is that of a man talking with care and deliberation—and a certain amount of rhetoric—to his fellows generally on subjects of social or political significance. It is seldom brooding thought or feeling trembling inevitably and half unconsciously into speech. William Watson became a name in English poetry about forty years ago, and his work still has strong reminiscences of the Victorian manner. Although he is an ambitious poet in choice of theme and attitude and language, he is most successful in brief, simple lyrics. Had he written nothing else than the oft-quoted "April, April" lyric, he would have made a definite contribution to English song.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

SPAIN IN SILHOUETTE. By Trowbridge Hall. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.

In flowing style the author describes, muses over, and expatiates upon the glories of Spain. Familiar and unfamiliar chapters of her history are presented with enthusiasm and piquancy. While the personal element in these sketches of travel is subordinated to the historic and romantic interest, it is by no means absent. Attractive pictures and large type help to make this a very readable book.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

SEVEN AGES. By A Gentleman With A Duster. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

The author of "The Mirrors of Downing Street" turns away in the present volume from personal persiflage and satire and writes simply and humanly about what he calls "the pilgrimage of the human mind as it has affected the English-speaking world." The central thoughts of seven great teachers and thinkers are admirably told in these chapters on Socrates, Aristotle, Jesus, Augustine, Erasmus, Cromwell, and Wesley, while the final chapter discusses the effect of Darwinism on our own time and gives an estimate of the present status of thought and philosophy.

SCIENCE

RACIAL HISTORY OF MAN (THE). By Roland B. Dixon. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $6.

In this work the author, who is Professor of Anthropology at Harvard, approaches the entire racial problem *de novo* and reaches startling conclusions from the point of view of the modern anthropologist. Using as criteria of racial stock, not the usual ones of skin color, etc., but the cephalic indices based on the skull measurements of thousands of individuals, he concludes that the present human stock derives from eight elementary stocks which branched from the anthropoid ape stem at so very early a date as to be regarded as having been almost separate species. Yet these primitive stocks were able to interbreed, which they have done so thoroughly that they are now completely shuffled into a thousand different combinations. Accordingly our present beliefs as to what peoples constitute a given race are quite erroneous. If we judge by the cephalic index, we must group the Czechs with the Mongols in one race. The Scandanavian and the Eskimo are placed in another race. The Australian bushman and the Iroquois Indian are thrown together. And so on. The author admittedly regards the whole theory as experimental, and his conclusions are quite likely to cause much discussion among anthropologists.

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THE MAIL BAG

THE OUTLOOK'S HARDING-COOLIDGE NUMBER

THE last issue of The Outlook is final and convincing proof that you should have at least a million circulation.

The interpretation of the Harding personality and Administration is altogether the finest thing that I have read anywhere. F. L. LA BOUNTY,
Advertising Manager,
The Genesee Pure Food Company.

CONGRATULATIONS on your splendid Harding-Coolidge number—absolutely ideal. W. W. ELLSWORTH.
New Hartford, Connecticut.

[Now retired, Mr. Ellsworth was from 1881 to 1913 secretary, and from 1913 to 1916 president of the Century Company, publishers of the "Century Magazine."—THE EDITORS.]

A CONTRIBUTOR MAKES A CORRECTION AND TELLS A YARN

A COPY of The Outlook of August 15 reached the Press Club yesterday, and I find that you have used my story on fats in it.

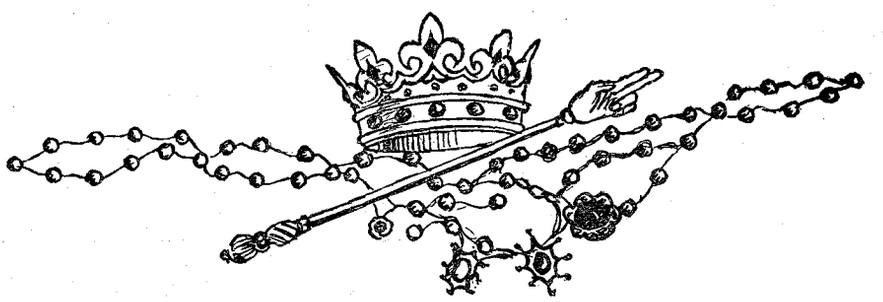
An error somewhere between the proof-reader and the compositor causes me to say that "10,000,000" instead of "10,000,000,000" pounds of vegetable-oil materials went into the international export trade in 1920. This error reminds me of a story told of "Cyclone" Davis, who once graced the halls of Congress and for many years enlivened Texas politics.

On this particular occasion the "Cyclone" was speaking to his constituents in the backwoods of Hopkins County on the iniquities of the Republican party in respect to the Pension Bill, and said, "Boys, do you know that this Nation annually wastes some fifty billion dollars on pensions alone? Think of it, boys—fifty billion dollars pitched into the fire, or, what is worse, used to clothe the backs of them blue-bellied Yankees!"

At that point some statistically minded bank clerk spoke up and said: "It is fifty million, 'Cyclone.'" "Did I say fifty billion dollars?" shouted the orator. "Well, boys, what's the difference?" CHARLES W. HOLMAN.
Washington, D. C.

THE FARMER AND THE RECLAMATION SERVICE

AS Secretary of Interior Work will, in all probability, not reply to your editorial inquiry in your issue of July 11 as to why he dispensed with the services of Arthur P. Davis, Director of the United States Reclamation Service, kindly permit a farmer who has had fourteen years' experience on a reclamation project to give you the reasons. Since completion of the construction work the affairs of the projects have been in sad need of ordinary good business management, which seems to be as foreign to the average engineer's capabilities as astronomy to the average schoolboy. Engineering management of the business affairs with the farmers is now so expensive and the red tape is so endless that the farmers' profits have been unnecessarily consumed, and the wonder is that we have been able to repay as much as $15,000,000 of the $135,000,000 construction charges. Unless local engineers now in charge are replaced with business managers there is no hope of full repayment to the Government, especially under the depression which agriculture is undergoing in general. If the affairs with the farmers are to



Queen Wilhelmina of Holland told HENRY VAN DYKE, our War Minister to Holland, that *one of her great regrets is that she could not go to college*. Read HENRY VAN DYKE's impressions of the Queen of Holland in the September Scribner's. ¶ LOTHROP STODDARD, author of "The Revolt Against Civilization," says in the September Scribner's that "*no Englishman would admit that he was anti-American.*" ¶ In Japan "*they built without ladders*" and "*plastering is a new art*," says COL. WILLIAM A. STARRETT in his "Steel Construction in Japan" in the September Scribner's.

MANY OTHER ATTRACTIVE FEATURES IN THE

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THE MAIL BAG (*Continued*)

be governed by a bureaucracy, it should be a bureaucracy with elementary knowledge of agriculture coupled with business ability. What further engineering services are required could best be supplied by each project having a consulting engineer with knowledge of local conditions and only then as occasions require. The farmers unanimously approve of the action of Secretary Work.

EARL B. SMITH.

Somerton, Arizona.

[Undoubtedly farmers who begrudge paying for what they have received approve of Secretary Work's action. The administrative economies which may be achieved as a result of the change are reported in Mr. Frost's article in this issue. The political advantage of the change is also clearly shown. The Outlook takes its stand with those who deplore the introduction of politics into a scientific service. —THE EDITORS.]

THE CHURCHES AND THE LEAGUE

WHY does the Anti-Saloon League say it *represents* the churches? The churches do not elect its directors or look over its accounts or any way control its actions. Aside from the M. E.'s it represents the churches no more than does, we will say, Hampton Institute.

(Rev.) RALPH W. BROKAW,
Pastor Emeritus First Presbyterian Church.

Utica, New York.

CONTRIBUTORS' GALLERY

ANDREW TEN EYCK is a lawyer and a writer on foreign affairs whose contributions have appeared frequently in The Outlook. Mr. Ten Eyck has lived in London and nearly all the countries of Continental Europe as special correspondent of the New York "Tribune." He was educated at New York University, Harvard, and the University of Paris. He has been associated with the Institute of Politics since its inception two years ago. He lives at Selkirk, New York, and since entering the legal profession has been associated with Judge Alfred R. Page, of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, New York City.

THE REV. FREDERICK W. JONES is in charge of St. Paul's Church, in Hollandale, Mississippi. Before entering the ministry he was a reporter on the New York "Tribune" and the "Evening World," and also an editor on the Providence "Journal."

HARRY T. BAKER as Associate Professor of English at Goucher College is afforded by his work a splendid opportunity for following his avowed favorite recreation of "observing young people's minds." Mr. Baker was born in Rockland, Maine, was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1900, and received his M.A. from the same institution in 1902. Except for three years of editorial experience on magazines, he has been a college teacher of English since 1900. He has published one book, "The Contemporary Short Story," and numerous magazine articles.

HENRY L. SWEINHART is an experienced newspaper correspondent in Washington.

"HENRY FORD, HIS MEN AND HIS MANAGEMENT" is the third interview on Henry Ford which appears in The Outlook from the pen of the Rev. William L. Stidger.

STANLEY FROST'S special political correspondence is again a feature of this week's Outlook. His extensive contacts with the actors in the drama of politics and his keen understanding of men and issues make him an ideal interpreter of the reasons for the dismissal of the distinguished Director of the Reclamation Service.

R. D. TOWNSEND, whose review of recent novels appears in the Book Table this week, is one of the veteran members of The Outlook's editorial staff.

DAVID WILLIAM MOORE, who tells in his article why vacations are worth the effort, sends from Cincinnati his first contribution to appear in The Outlook.

ROBERT M. FIELD is a native of Texas, now practicing law in New York City and spending his spare time in literary pursuits. He was graduated from the University of Texas in 1920, obtained a LL.B. degree in 1921, and was a Rhodes Scholar from the University to Oxford, where he studied law. He also was a student at the University of Montpellier, at Montpellier, France.

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WINTER ON THE NILE

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SAMUEL NAYLOR, Manager.

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In Green Mts., wonderful scenery and air; a restful, comfortable farm home. Electricity, telephone, fireplaces, home cooking, modern bath, attractive large open summer-house for outdoor recreation. Booklet. N. P. Dillingham.

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Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

TO RENT Desirable opportunity for winter, furnished house with heat, 3 baths, 7 rooms. Good location, modern improvements, 50 minutes to city. Rent $175. 365, Outlook.

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FOR SALE—OSSIPEE LAKE
25 miles from Portland. Furnished cottage, stone fireplace, garage. 7,500 feet land. On shore, surrounded by pines and birches. Excellent fishing. $1,200. MAINE LAKES AND COAST CO., 181 State St., Portland, Me.

FOR SALE, THE BEECHES, Paris Hill, Me. Adapted to summer resort or school. 30 guest rooms, well furnished. White Mt. scenery. Country club, golf, tennis, etc., near. Terms low; $3,000 to $5,000 down. Dr. CHARLOTTE F. HAMMOND.

Apartments

WANTED—TO RENT A furnished apartment, from Oct. 1 to June 1. Two bedrooms, two baths, maid's room, living, dining rooms, and kitchen. Between Madison and Park, 50th and 86th Sts., New York. Mrs. W. H. W., Riversea Club, Old Saybrook, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

PAYING GUEST wanted in lady's country home. Private bath if desired. All conveniences. Vapor heat. Exceptionally desirable. Write Mrs. Caroline Bean, Westport, Conn.

Health Resorts

"INTERPINES"
Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Tea-room with catering business, college town, Auburn, Ala. High class trade, exceptional opportunity for woman of experience. Owner in ill health. Box 501, Auburn, Ala.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

YOU have many friends who want to buy "Mary Moore" hand-made dresses two to eight years. Use YOUR SPARE TIME showing them for us and earn our LIBERAL COMMISSION. Full particulars to responsible parties. William Moore Co., Box 156, Davenport, Iowa.

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TEACHERS WANTED. Desirable positions still open. Complimentary enrollment to college graduates. Address The Interstate Teachers' Agency, Macheca Building, New Orleans, La.

CO-OPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. Miss Richards' Bureau, Box 5, East Side, Providence.

TEACHERS WANTED for colleges and universities. American College Bureau, Chicago Temple, Chicago; 1254 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

ROOMS TO RENT

ROOMS—cheaper in September and October—directly on shore of open ocean. Pine woods near. Clean, comfortable beds, big living-room, fireplace. Mrs. E. F. Livingston, Ocean Park, Me.

STATIONERY

UNUSUALLY desirable stationery for any type of correspondence. 200 sheets high grade note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address postpaid $1.50. Samples on request. You can buy cheaper stationery, but do you want to? Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite 5842, Washington, D. C.

PHYSICIAN (one hour from New York) requires resident secretary-stenographer-bookkeeper. Must be well educated and competent. Box 17, Harmon-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

NURSE, English, for boy two years old. Must be experienced, with best references. Mrs. G. C. Keefer, 180 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.

WANTED—A lady of refinement as assistant matron for girls' vacation house, by September 15. Address The Lodge, Farmington, Conn.

COUPLE—For private house (2 adults) on Hudson River. General house-man, with care of dining-room; and good plain cook. Prefer Protestants and those who really enjoy the country. In replying please state nationality, age, and reference. 4,139, Outlook.

GIRL, 10 or 11 years old as companion to my daughter; instructor, teacher-governess. Mrs. F. B. Riggs, Lakeville, Conn.

Teachers and Governesses

AMERICAN teacher of experience to teach and supervise all activities of two 10 year old girls. Send photograph and state experience. Mrs. F. B. Riggs, Lakeville, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

ORGANIST, A.A.G.O. woman, middle life, desires church organ, three manuals, location affording opportunity for teaching. Address 4,117, Outlook.

WOMAN professionally trained in tea-room management and landscape gardening would like position as manager of small hotel or sanitarium. 4,145, Outlook.

Business Situations

SECRETARY-stenographer wishes position with college or large school in September. Best references furnished. 4,060, Outlook.

REFINED young woman as social secretary or secretary in a school. Excellent references. 4,109, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED woman desires position as hotel manager, superintendent, or bursar. Understands all details. Competent. 4,143, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

ENGLISH WOMAN, experienced traveler, wishing to go to California, des res position as companion to delicate child or lady, or any responsible position. Knowledge of nursing. Highest references. Reply 4,132, Outlook.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WOMAN with executive ability, thoroughly trained in domestic science, budget system, and account keeping, wants position as manager or housekeeper in fraternity house or small club. Address Suite 1, 2344 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

SECRETARY with excellent experience wishes traveling position. Refined, cultured, capable. Excellent references. 4,149, Outlook.

LADY accustomed to supervising the home desires position as managing housekeeper or companion. Best references. Address 4,150, Outlook.

REFINED middle-aged woman desires position as housemother in school. Address 4,152, Outlook.

YOUNG woman desires position as companion. Adaptable, genial, capable; experienced secretary. Will travel. Excellent references. 4,148, Outlook.

WIDOW desires position as traveling companion, experienced, America or abroad. Healthy, cheerful. References exchanged. 4,153, Outlook.

WIDOW desires position as managing housekeeper. References exchanged. 4,154, Outlook.

HOUSEHOLD executive, hostess, exceptionally qualified and experienced, desires connection with institution. Ability of unusual order in making guests comfortable, management of large staff of employees, supervision of buildings and grounds, selection of furnishings, supplies, etc. 4,155, Outlook.

WOMAN of culture, competent to take charge of man's establishment, oversee the upbringing of child, chaperon young girl, etc., desires position in high-class home. Associations greatly valued. Credentials furnished. S. E., care of Mrs. A. F. Bullis, 234 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

COMPETENT young lady desires care of one or two children in or around New York City. Experience, fine references. 4,133, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN, lately in charge of widower's household and children, desires similar position or as companion, hostess, housemother, or any position of trust. Exceptional references. Would travel. Reply 4,131, Outlook.

PHILADELPHIA or vicinity. Couple of refinement (husband in business) will care for apartment or home during winter in absence of owner, or will supervise family in absence of parents or in motherless home where servants are kept. 4,135, Outlook.

CULTURED, refined French lady as housekeeper-companion. 4,140, Outlook.

WANTED—Southern gentlewoman, cultured, capable, desires position as companion, managing housekeeper, in home where there are young people. Experienced. Will travel. References. 4,134, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

COLUMBIA law student, former teacher at the Lawrenceville School, will be available this fall for part time employment as companion tutor for boy. Position offering living will be given preference. Excellent references. Write 4,120, Outlook.

LADY desires position school or family. Eight years' experience New York private school. College entrance preparation in German, French. 4,158, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher of atypical children would like one pupil. All round development through combination of limited academic work, hand work, and carefully planned physical exercises. References exchanged. 4,151, Outlook.

GOVERNESS—Educated, refined, experienced woman desires care of normal or backward children. 4,147, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED history teacher wishes preparatory school position immediately. Best references. 4,144, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a very thorough nurses' aid course of six months is offered by the Lying-in Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Monthly allowance and full maintenance is furnished. For further information address Directress of Nurses.

WANTED—Defective persons to board. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

GRADUATE nurse would take into her Philadelphia home one or more slightly deficient, delicate, or motherless children. Rates according to special care needed. Summers on a farm in New Hampshire. Excellent references. 4,056, Outlook.

SHOPPING by New York expert who will send things, services free. References. Miss Guthman, 309 West 99th St.

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan, Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

COMPLETE furnishings six-room apartment, antique mahogany. By year, $40 month. 4,142, Outlook.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 25 West 24th St., New York.

WIDOW (N. Y. State) devoting city and country homes and herself to child welfare work—desiring only her living expenses—wishes to communicate with advising and co-operating individual or organization. Invites investigation and interview. 4,130, Outlook.

BY THE WAY

SPEAKING of the kindlier attitude of British visitors to the United States in our day, Mr. Chesterton, as reported in the "Century Magazine," says: "The period of British smugness and self-sufficiency covered a certain definite time, and ceased almost as promptly as it began. It had also a very definite reason. At the end of the Napoleonic wars England occupied a position similar to the one America enjoys to-day. She was the creditor nation. It was a new and pleasing sensation to find herself suddenly so rich and influential. She gradually and naturally came to think that this must be because of some particular virtue of her own, and, preening herself, said, 'What a clever and superior race we are!' So she took a patronizing attitude toward the world for a while. . . . But subsequent developments caused her to realize her error, and the conviction of superiority vanished."

Courtesy in announcements intended to assure privacy is not noticeable in some that are frequently seen. "Keep Out—This Means You" has a certain forbidding snap to it. Another, recently noted in a large Canadian industrial plant, is still more emphatic. It reads:

NO ADMITTANCE EXCEPT ON BUSINESS.
TRESPASSERS WILL BE EJECTED

A Boston newspaper man is more kindly in his admonition to disturbers. Over his desk is this placard:

SIT DOWN—BUT DO NOT PARK

A subscriber sends us these incidents as occurring in his home town:

The shortest trial on record is reported from a Missouri court. It was a divorce trial. Lawyers were ready and the fur was to fly. The woman asking a divorce is called to the witness stand. The judge: "What is your name?" The witness replies. The judge: "Are you the wife of So-and-So?" "Yes," is the reply. "Decree," pronounces the judge, and the case is over. Time: thirty seconds! And the judge knew what he was doing!

In the same county a farmer was called for jury duty, and was to be in court at nine in the morning. He did not appear until two o'clock. The judge decided to reprimand him, and called him to the bar. "Did you know you were called for nine o'clock?" "I did, your honor." "Then why did you not appear?" "Judge, there were things that had to be done this morning. If I came here at nine, I knew I would have to settle with my wife; if I did not come until two, I knew I would have to settle with the court. I decided to take my chances with the court!" The Court: "You are certainly excused, sir!"

From the "Southern California Wampus:"

Passenger—"I say, driver, what is the average life of a locomotive?"

Driver—"Oh, about thirty years, sir."

"I should think such a tough-looking thing would last longer than that."

"Well, perhaps it would, sir, if it didn't smoke so much."

Apropos of a popular song, the "Journal" of the American Medical Association prints this complaint of a patient after appendectomy:

Yes, I have no appendix,
I have no appendix no more.
Gotta mucha pain and backache,
An empty stomach and headache,
And all kinds of aches; and, say,
I gotta lots of bills from doctors,
Hospitals and nurses, but,
Yes, I gotta no appendix,
I gotta no appendix to-day.

The co-ordinated work of thirty or more reporters is used in the story of a great event as described by a daily newspaper of the first class, according to Chester S. Lord in his book "The Young Man and Journalism." Such an event was the sinking of the Titanic. The reporters met the rescue ship, each with one definite thing to do. "The first sentence of this big story was written at 10:20 in the evening, and copy for the first edition was shut off two hours afterward. The first-edition presses were started on time to the minute with four pages of the disaster. A second edition one hour later had seven pages of the disaster matter—the narrative complete—about equivalent in amount to the reading matter of the usual edition of a monthly magazine."

Under the heading "My Favorite Fishing Story" a contributor to the "Izaak Walton League Monthly," R. C. Clemons, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, offers the following:

"The Judge was a fisherman and we were trying to make him into an angler. One day he hooked a small bass and began to reel him in as quickly as possible. 'Play him, play him, let him play,' we shouted. The Judge proceeded to reel harder and faster than ever, retorting, 'If he wants to play, let him play on the bank.'"

"Children under eight years old get a little piece of chocolate with their quinine tablets," says a correspondent of the "Survey" writing from a European hospital. "A strapping boy of fourteen comes in. 'How old are you?' 'Seven.'" He got the chocolate.

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